FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 10, 1835. [NO. 923.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 5 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, & thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from a Ward of the Subscriber, on the 10th ult., a negro boy named JORDAN. He is about 5 feet 10 inches in stature, 19 or 20 years of age, of a yellow complexion. He received a wound across his Nose which occasions a difficulty in breathing through his nostrils, and the scar of which still appears. He has yellow eyes, and remarkably large flat feet. He was seen last in Fayetteville, having passed for a free man by the name of Tom. It is possible that he will make his way towards Caswell County. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in jail.

JOHN W COVINGTON.
Buckingham, Richmond County, N C } 22-6w.
January 27, 1835. }

Look out for the Swindler.

A YOUNG man, calling himself HENRY F. MILLER, came to our Village about the 24th December last, and having ingratiated himself into favour with some of the Citizens, obtained a credit for clothing &c., and decamped a few days since, leaving his creditors unpaid.

MILLER is a Tailor by trade, about 22 or 23 years of age, of handsome personal appearance, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, stout built, has a swagger in his walk, a smooth, round beardless face, black eye, and auburn hair, much addicted to profane swearing, and fond of singing Comic Songs. He had on when he left here, a claret coloured Cloth Coat, with a Velvet collar, Sattinett Pantaloons of the same colour, black Velvet Vest, Black Stock, black Hat and boots, all new, and owing for in this place. We have no doubt he has been guilty of similar conduct very frequently, we therefore hope, the public will keep a good lookout for him.

THOMAS WADDILL jr.
J. & G. D. STURDEVANT.
Wadesborough, N. C. Jan. 30, 1835. 22-3w.

The Editors of Raleigh Register, and Camden Journal, at Camden, S. C. will give this notice 3 insertions, and send their accounts to the Post Master at Wadesborough for collection.

Fortune's Home!!

$6,000 FOR $4.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE
LOTTERY,
2d Class, for 1835,

To be drawn at Wilmington, on Thursday the 26th day of February,
ON THE POPULAR TERMINATING FIGURE SYSTEM.

STEVENSON & POINTS, Managers.

CAPITAL, $6,000!

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$6,000	is	$6,000
1 Prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1 Prize of	2,000	is	2,000
12 Prizes of	1000	is	12,000
12 Prizes of	500	is	6,000
13 Prizes of	300	is	3,900
18 Prizes of	200	is	3,600
51 Prizes of	100	is	5,100
102 Prizes of	50	is	5,100
141 Prizes of	30	is	4,230
203 Prizes of	20	is	4,060
534 Prizes of	15	is	5,010
6000 Prizes of	10	is	60,000
6000 Prizes of	6	is	36,000
6000 Prizes of	4	is	24,000
18889 Prizes amounting to			$180,000

Every package of 10 tickets will embrace all the terminating figures from 1 to 0—so that the holder of a package of 10 tickets, as put up by the Managers, must draw one of each of the three smallest denominations of prizes, and may draw ten other prizes.

A Package of ten Whole Tickets will cost	$40 00
And must draw nett	17 00
	$23 00

☞Those who prefer adventuring for the large prizes only, can, in this way, for $23, get the Managers' certificate for Ten whole Tickets entitling the holder to all that the tickets may draw over $17, that being the amount that the Packages must draw of necessity, say

A Certificate for a Package of Ten Whole Tickets	$23 00
" " " " Ten Half do.	11 50
" " " " Ten Quarter do	5 75

☞All Prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per centum.☜

All orders from a distance, by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash, or Prize Tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most Prompt attention, if addressed to WM CHAMBERS, and an account of the Drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

Whole Tickets.....$4
Halves.....2
Quarters.....1

To be had, in a great variety of numbers, at
WM. CHAMBERS' OFFICE,
Sandford & Co's Auction Store,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
January 31. 22td.

LOST,

ON Wednesday last, between Fayetteville and Mr. Duncan Smith's Country place, a small *Work Basket*, containing two very valuable GOLD CHAINS, & a pocket Handkerchief marked Eliza C. Campbell. A liberal reward will be paid for their return, or for any information which may lead to their recovery. Apply at this Office.
February 3, 1835.

North Carolina Lotteries,

(AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF ASSEMBLY.)
For the Benefit of the Cape Fear &c. Rail Road.

YATES & McINTYRE, MANAGERS.

DELAWARE & N. CAROLINA LOTTERY,
Class 7, for 1835, draws at Wilmington, Delaware, 13th February, 1835.

SCHEME

1 Prize of	$5,000	10 Prizes each			$150
1	of 1,392	10	do		120
1	of 1,000	49	do		100
2	of 500	102	do		20
2	of 400	102	do		10
4	of 300	1632	do		4
4	of 200	11,475	do		2

Tickets $2, Halves $1.

☞Stated Drawings of the above Lotteries, i. e.
The Grand Consolidated at Washington City every other Tuesday.
The Delaware and North Carolina at Wilmington, Delaware, every Friday, and the Drawing received by mail, at this office.
Outstanding Prizes in any of Yates & McIntyre's Lotteries, redeemed at this Office.

JAMES SEAWELL, Agent.
YATES & McINTYRE, Managers.
January 27. 21*td*.

NOTICE.

AT December Term of Cumberland County Court, the Subscriber qualified as Administratrix on the estate of Samuel Howie, dec'd. All persons having claims against the estate are here by notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise they will be barred of recovery. All persons indebted to the said estate are also required to come forward and make payment.

JANE HOWIE, Adm'x.
Cumberland County, Jan. 23, 1835. 21-3w.

LIME.

100 CASKS Fresh, just received. For sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.
January 26, 1835. 21-tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI DYSPEPTIC
PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.
August 2. 1834. E. J. HALE.

TO RENT.

A COMFORTABLE one story Dwelling, near the business part of town, containing three rooms, and a Kitchen adjoining, also, a Smoke House and good garden spot: Apply at this Office
January 26, 1835

PROSPECTUS OF
THE ANSON ADVERTISER.

THE Subscriber proposes to publish in the town of Wadesborough, Anson County, North Carolina, a weekly paper, entitled "THE ANSON ADVERTISER."

According to custom, he proceeds to lay before the public, an analysis of the plan upon which his paper will be conducted. Its columns will be devoted to the cause of Politics, Agriculture, Internal Improvement, Literature and Science in general.

It is the intention of the Editor diligently and fairly to report the passing political and other news of the day, and while he cannot, consistently with his principles, advocate the course pursued by the present Administration, he assures the public that he feels every disposition to do full justice to its merits. The press will be open to both parties—the Editor will endeavor to adhere strictly to principle and to disregard all party influence.

The Editor intends to avail himself of the advantage of many of the best publications on the subjects of Agriculture and Internal Improvement, he of course, will be able to select and lay before his readers, a large number of Essays which cannot fail of being interesting to every one who has at heart the prosperity of his country. All the most important and interesting proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature, will be duly reported, and a portion of the paper will at all times be devoted to polite Literature.

The Subscriber is aware of the many difficulties he must encounter in advancing to public favour; he relies greatly upon the liberality always shown by an enlightened public towards enterprise well conducted, and assures his patrons, that no pains shall be wanting on his part, to render his paper both a useful and interesting publication.

Terms—THE ANSON ADVERTISER will be printed on an imperial sheet, at $3 00 per annum in advance, or $3 50 at the end of the year; the first number to issue as soon as seven hundred Subscribers are obtained; no subscription will be received for a less period than twelve months; and the paper will not be discontinued until orders are received to that effect, and all arrearages paid up.

Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cts for each subsequent insertion.

Communications addressed to the Editor, must be post paid. WILLIAM E. BIRD

The Indian's Panacea.

FOR the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Gout, Sciatica or Hip Gout, Incipient Cancers, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, particularly Ulcers and painful affections of the bones. Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Ulcers of every description, Fever Sores, and Internal Abscesses; Fistulas, Piles, Scald Head, Scurvey, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Blotches, and every variety of Cutaneous Affection; Chronic Catarrh, Headach, proceeding from an acrid humor; Pain in the Stomach and Dyspepsia, proceeding from vitiation; Affections of the Liver, Chronic inflammation of the Kidneys, and general debility, caused by a torpid action of the vessels of the skin. It is singularly efficacious in renovating those constitutions which have been broken down by injudicous treatment, or juvenile irregularities. In general terms, it is recommended in all those diseases which arises from impurities in the blood, or vitiation of the humors, of whatever name or kind.

Some of the above complaints may require some trifling assistant applications, which the circumstances of the case will dictate; but for a general remedy or *Purificator, to remove the cause*, THE INDIAN'S PANACEA will generally be found sufficient.

TO THE PUBLIC.

How true it is, that modern Physicians—in their ambition to excel in their profession; to explore the vast field of science by the aid of chemistry, and seek out new remedial agents; in short to arrive at perfection in their practice by means of ART alone,—entirely overlook and neglect, as beneath their notice, the rich and bounteous stores of medicine which the Almighty has caused to spring out of the earth in every clime! And how much more true it is, that while the American Physician looks to foreign countries for many of his most common and necessary articles perpetually changing as they are, at the dictate of fashion or folly, he is surrounded in his own country with an endless profusion of medical plants, sufficient to answer any indication in disease, or to cure any curable disorder;—and yet he is ignorant of their virtues, and they are suffered to "waste their *healing* on the desert air."

The effects of vegetable medicine upon the system are temporary—those of minerals lasting. The former exert their effects and pass off—the latter, mercury in particular, act chemically upon the solids, decomposing the bones, and undermining the constitution by a slow and sure destruction.

The *congeniality*, *efficiency* and SAFETY of vegetable remedies over mineral, may be estimated by contrasting the ancient practice with the modern; or, to bring it more immediately under our own observation, the Indian practice with that of the whites. Who, in America, has not known or heard of repeated instances wherein some decrepid unpretending female Indian, by means of her simple remedies alone, has effected the most rapid and astonishing cures after the whole Materia Medica of the common practice, directed in the most skilful manner, has failed? And who has not been surprised at beholding the comparative ease and facility with which the Indian frees himself from any disease, and at the *almost* total absence of chronic disease among them? Who has ever heard of an Indian with a constitution broken and ruined by ill treatment? And can a doubt exist, that this happy exemption of the savage from most of the ills which the flesh of civilized man is heir to, is chiefly owing to the more genial and safe remedies which he employs? This astonishing difference in success, is a fair exemplification of the infinite superiority of the simple and safe means of cure which God has created for the benefit of his children, over those which the *pride* and the *art* of man have invented.

From a long residence among a portion of the aboriginal inhabitants of this county, and an intimate acquaintance with the methods of cure of some of their most successful practitioners, the proprietor of "THE INDIAN'S PANACEA" acquired a knowledge of some of their most powerful and favorite remedies. From these he selected such as were most efficacious and appropriate, and after various experiments to test their principles and strength, he has combined them in the form here presented as the most perfect and beneficial for the purpose for which it is recommended.

The proprietor offers this preparation to the public, with the consciousness that he is placing within its reach, a remedy capable of relieving many of his afflicted fellow beings, who are suffering under the various chronic and obstinate complaints to which it is applicable. To such it will prove of incalculable value, as the means, and in many cases the *only means* of relieving their sufferings, and restoring them once more to health and happiness. This is not offered as a common remedy, that may perchance be equally good with many others now in use, but as one which is capable of saving life in many extreme cases, when all the usual remedies fail. This it has done repeatedly; and this is the reputation it has obtained wherever it has been introduced.

It is only about three years since this preparation was first presented to the public, but in that short space of time, some hundreds of persons might be found, who would solemnly declare that they believed that their lives were saved by it, and in most cases after they had tried many and perhaps all the common remedies in vain. Wherever it is known it is rapidly coming into use, and this affords the most substantial and convincing proof of its merits.

The value of the Panacea is most conspicuous in those long standing and obstinate syphilitic and scrofulous affections which have defied all other remedies, and particularly in those cases where mercury has been so lavishly used as to cause distressing pains in the bones, nodes, mercurial ulcers, derangement of the digestive organs, &c. These it completely removes, and in all cases it entirely eradicates the disease and the effects of mercury, renovates the constitution, and leaves the patient sound and well. In Rheumatisms and in ulcerated sore throat, its happy effects are not less apparent, giving almost immediate relief.

Taken in proper doses, THE INDIAN'S PANACEA operates as an alterative and detergent; a diaphoretic, diuretic and laxative; an antispasmodic and anodyne; and in proper cases, as a stomachic and emmenagogue. Generally expressed, it increases all the secretions and excretions, gives tone to the stomach, and excites action in the glands in a particular manner. From these principles its operation may be understood.

This medicine has been found highly useful in many ambiguous diseases not here specified and it has been used with wonderful success as a *Spring* and *Full purifier*, by those who are subject to complaints of the chest, and whose constitutions require new vigor. Such persons will do well to use two or three bottles in small doses. When ever a *diet drink* is considered necessary, this Panacea, taken in a small dose, will answer all its purposes, in much less time, at less expense, and in a far more agreeable manner, than the common diet drink.

The following certificates, out of hundreds similar which might be procured, are given to show the effect of The Indian's Panacea, in the various complaints therein mentioned; and also to exhibit in the most satisfactory manner its superiority over the sirups in common use.

CASES OF RHEUMATISM.

Charleston, Nov. 15, 1831.

During the last winter and spring, I was afflicted with a very severe and distressing Rheumatism, occasioned by exposure in bad weather. I now take great pleasure in stating, that six bottles of the Indian's Panacea, restored me to perfect health, and I confidently recommend it to all similarly afflicted. JOHN FERGUSON, *King st.*

Charleston, March 27, 1832.

I was seized, about three years since with a distressing Rheumatism, caused by taking a severe cold while under the influence of mercury, and which has disabled me from business nearly ever since. During this period I have been a patient in the Marine Hospital, in this city, upwards of 4 months, and nearly the same length of time in the Baltimore Hospital, and tried almost every remedy, with little benefit. On the 16th of February last, at that time scarcely able to move about upon crutches, I commenced the use of The Indian's Panacea. In one month I found myself entirely free from pain, and am now happy to state that I consider myself perfectly well.

WM. TUCKER, 13 *Market st.*

CASES OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

New York, Sept. 10, 1830.

This may certify, that in the fall of 1825, I was seized with a swelling in my neck and face, which afterwards ulcerated and became large ghastly ulcers in my neck. After trying several Physicians to no advantage, I went to Philadelphia, and placed myself under the care of Drs. Physic & Beach, when, after repeated salivations to no effect, I was pronounced totally incurable. Afterwards I took twenty bottles of Swaim's Panacea and eight bottles of Potter's Catholicon, with no material benefit. Despairing of life, which had now become a burthen to me, I returned to my parents in New York in 1829, and gave myself up to a lingering death. Hearing of the great success of The Indian's Panacea, however, in cases similar to my own, I was persuaded to try it, as a last resort.—To my great surprise as well as satisfaction, I soon found myself rapidly recovering, and upon taking seven bottles, the ulcers healed and I became perfectly well in the course two months, and have remained so ever since. I make this statement and wish it to be published for the benefit of those who are suffering under similar scrofulous or syphilitic affections, that they may know what has cured one who has suffered every thing but death, and who considers his life saved by the above sirup. WM. HINHAN.

Charleston, July 12, 1831.

I was afflicted four years with an ulcer in the leg occasionally accompanied with erysipelatous inflamation and excessive pain in the leg and ancle joint. Several eminent Physicians exerted their skill upon it, but without permanent benefit. In this state five bottles of the Indian's Panacea made a perfect cure.

MARGARET A. WEST, *Meeting-st.*

For sale by
HIRAM ROBINSON, M. D., Agent,
Hay street, Fayetteville, North Carolina.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

REPORT UPON THE POST OFFICE.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Ewing, from the Committee on the General Post Office, (which, the reader will recollect, sat by order of the Senate during the late recess of Congress) made a Report.

The reading of this Report occupied the Senate, until the usual hour of adjournment, and was not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

As it is doubtful whether it will ever be possible for us to publish the whole of this Report, (however desirable it would be to do so,) we have availed ourselves of a casual opportunity to make such an abstract of the Report, in this and the following columns, as time allows, without limiting ourselves to that part only of it which has been *read* in the Senate.

The Report, notwithstanding its large volume, and the evidence which it carries on its face, and in its bulk, of great labor and perseverance, is not definitive, but rather a report of the progress of the committee, so far as they have gone.

The report, after stating the meeting of the committee in this city on the 19th of September last, and the accommodation of a room in the Post Office afforded to them for their sittings, commences with a description of the confused state of the Books of the Post Office, which rendered it impracticable to ascertain with any thing like accuracy the true state of the finances of the Post Office, or of the accounts of individuals with it. In many cases, the state of an account, in important particulars, was only to be gathered from pencil-marks in the margin of the books. Of the inaccuracy of these accounts several instances are stated; of which, as our analysis of the Report must necessarily be very brief, a single instance, quoted from the Report, as follows, must serve as an example:

"Your Committee called for the account of Jas. Reeside, and it was shown to them on the ledger, when there appeared a balance against him, on the 1st April, 1834, of $45,369 07. The accounting officers, however informed your Committee that the ledger did not present all the credits to which Mr. Reeside was entitled, and they have since exhibited an account containing many additional credits, by which there appears to be a balance in his favor on the 1st of July, 1834, of $7,529 55, making a difference of about $61,000. Some of the credits bear date between the 1st of April and 1st of July, but a large part of the amount is made up of entries which, if entitled at all to a place in the account, belonged to a date prior to the 1st of April, 1834. The correctness of those several credits will be considered in another part of this report."

In consequence of the difficulty experienced by the committee from these causes, in arriving at true results, from the books, the committee employed two accountants, unanimously approved, to examine and audit the books, in which business these persons have been and are still diligently engaged, the result of whose labors the committee will report when arrived at and examined.

Meanwhile, with the materials in their possession, the committee enter into an elaborate comparison of the reports of the present and late Postmaster General, and of the reports of the present Postmaster General with facts disclosed by the books, &c. to which nothing but a literal transcript (which we have now no opportunity of making) of the whole of this part of the report can do justice. There is one paragraph of it, however, which so forcibly attracted our attention, that we have thought it proper, by extracting it, to make it an exception to the rest. It is as follows:

"There is one other item introduced into the statement of the 26th December, 1834, of which your Committee knew nothing until since their former report, and did not even suspect its existence. It is a 'balance against contractors for payments made them prior to the 1st April, 1834, for the current services of the quarter which ended that day, and for prior services, which had not yet been placed to their credit, $284,897 38.' Your Committee did not suppose a fund of this character and amount existed to the credit of the Department, because they knew, by former statements, that there were very large sums *actually due* to contractors, for services fully and faithfully performed, in previous quarters, which the Department was bound, in good faith and in justice, to pay. Those sums actually due were not paid for want of funds. Large sums were also borrowed from Banks, on interest, and it seemed inconceivable that, under these circumstances, so large a sum of money should have been advanced to a few contractors, before they were entitled to receive it by the terms of their contracts. But the present investigation has satisfied your Committee that very large sums were, and still are, due from contractors for illegal payments and advances of money, and that this sum at least, and probably a much larger sum, ought to be reclaimed from them, and placed to credit of the Department."

The next topic embraced in the report is that of the removal of Postmasters without cause, to make way for mere partisans, in many cases wholly unworthy of credit or confidence, &c. In the prosecution of their inquiry into the cause of these removals the committee were, as the reader already knows, met by a refusal of the Postmaster General to furnish the committee with the information demanded, in a letter which the Postmaster General, with a disrespect towards the committee that is merely alluded to in the report, caused to be published in the official journal here within a few days after the date of the transaction. This branch of the Report concludes as follows:

"Your Committee did not think it incumbent on them to enter into a discussion with the Postmaster-General on the subject of their respective rights and duties, nor do they now think it proper in this paper to examine them, or to blend an argument on constitutional law with the facts which they were required to examine and report to the Senate. This refusal of the Postmaster General to permit the inspection of these papers on alleged constitutional grounds, which applied alike to the whole class of cases above referred to, which rest on the same principle, of course put an end to this branch of the investigation. Finding the doors closed upon them here, they turned their attention to other subjects of inquiry, touching the condition of the Department and the management of its concerns."

The Report then proceeds to the examination of the practice of the Department in making contracts, in a manner contrary to law, and equally unauthorized by a regard to equity and to the public interest. The account of the *Improved Bids*, which have had such an unfortunate agency in the present insolvency of the Post Office, will be new to many of our readers. We therefore copy it:

"A practice has of late prevailed extensively in this Department of advertising proposals for carrying the mail on the principal mail routes in a different manner from that in which it is in fact to be carried—of receiving bids for carrying it in a different manner from that in which it is advertised, which are called "*improved bids*"—of accepting the bids as made *all together*, and entering their acceptance as applicable to that part of the bid which conforms to the advertisement, and immediately changing them to the *improved bid*, and so executing the contract; thus in effect letting or making the contract without advertisement. This is a violation of law, and has given rise *to* and is made the apology *for*, other violations of law and official duty."

The Report then goes on to shew that, in regard to all this class of "Improved bids," which have been made the ground of Extra allowances, there are important discrepancies between the Reports of the Postmaster General and the Blue Book (the printed list of contracts and allowances) and between the Blue Book and the actual contracts; and that none of them are to be relied upon. The practice of allowing these "improved bids" and making these "extra allowances," the Committee say, throws the door wide open to unfairness, favoritism, and collusion. And the Report, on the same subject, continues thus:

"The public know nothing of the purposes or the wishes of the Department as to the time and manner of transporting the mails, except through the medium of the public advertisement. And the honest business man, who would wish to seek a contract, through fair competition, would naturally suppose that a bid, pursuant to the advertisement, would be the one, and the only one, by which he could procure such contract. And he would further suppose that he would be bound by such bid. With the public at large, this probably has been the case; it appears to have been so with the *small contractors* generally. But it has been far otherwise with a class of *large contractors*, who appear to be on terms of intimacy and confidence with some of the officers of the General Post Office, and whose affairs are intimately blended with the fiscal concerns of that Department. For example: In looking over the bids of the Fall of 1831, it will be found that several individuals who obtained contracts upon the great mail routes, or a great number of the small routes united, included in their bids, not only a proposition to carry the mail according to the advertisement, but with stipulations, that the bidder would bind himself to carry the mail in a *different manner*, at a *different price*. Of the favored contractors, the bids to carry the mail, pursuant to the advertisement, are generally *very low*, so as to enable the Department to award them the contract; while their *improved bid*, in pursuance of which the contract is at last executed, is *very high*, so as to ensure to the contractor an enormous profit. The acceptance is marked on the Proposal Book, opposite the sum which was bid for carrying the mail, pursuant to the advertisement, and the rival bidders will see at once, on an inspection of this book, that they are *underbid*. But the contracts are executed according to the *improved bid*, which is often twice or three times the sum at which it is entered on the Proposal Book laid open to the inspection of the public."

Of the general effect of this mode of distributing, at pleasure, the public money to favored contractors, the Report speaks thus:

"It were tedious to enumerate the cases in which this difference exists between the bid made pursuant to advertisement and *accepted*, and the contract executed. Your committee have caused to be prepared by their Secretary, and they exhibit herewith, a table compiled from books and papers in the Department, from the Blue Book, from the letter of the Postmaster General of the 3d of March, 1834, in reply to a call of the Senate, and from his report of the 18th of April, 1832, which shows, in each individual case in the contracts of 1831, the difference between the *bid*, as entered on the *bid book*, and the contract executed. It shows, also, the cases in which no difference exists. The same paper shows in another column, opposite the name of each contractor, what extra allowances have been made him over and above his contract *as executed*, from which it will be seen:

"1st. That the whole amount of the bids accepted, pursuant to the advertisements in October, 1831, was $340,626 54
Amount of contracts as executed for same division (by the Blue Book) 488,259 40
Making a difference of $147,632 86

"And it will be seen that this whole difference, amounting to the enormous sum above shown, is made in favor of not more than —— contractors or companies of contractors, most of whom you committee will find it their duty to notice hereafter in this report, as the recipients of other pecuniary favors from the Department."

A single case out of many is quoted to shew the anomalous character of the contracts, and the unjustifiable waste of the public money in the practice of accepting these *improved* bids:

"Take, for example, the route from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, which was first accepted daily at $7,000, and which, by the modified contract pursuant to the *improved bid*, is carried, as is alleged, twice daily to Pittsburg, at $25,000, and extended to Wheeling, at $27,000—one of the lines from Philadelphia to Pittsburg running at an increased speed. Now it can hardly be established as a mathematical proposition, that if a daily mail costs $7,000 that a mail twice daily should, by *exact proportion*, cost $25 000—nor do we think that any one who understands the nature and value of the service will be prepared to say that the one bears any fair or just proportion to the other. It were vain to urge as an apology for such excessive increased allowance, that there is no means of arriving at the true proportion which the original bid, and the increased allowance, bear to the service rendered under each or to each other. If such proportion cannot be arrived at, the law forbids the increased allowance. But in truth no law applies to this species of contract. It seems to be of a hybrid race—neither an original contract, which the law will recognize, nor a legal extra allowance for increased services. It is about equi-distant between them, and sustained by neither."

In a few words the Report shews how this whole practice, and the allowances growing out of it, have been officially screened from the view of Congress and the People, until the Senate forced a revelation of the whole system:

"Your Committee have shown that the Postmaster General did not report the increased allowances, made in consequence of these *improved bids*, as any part of the original contracts in which they were embodied—neither did he report them as *extra allowances* when called upon by resolution of the Senate to report the amount of those allowances made for extra services since the 6th of April, 1829. They pass wholly without his notice in any of his reports to Congress, and seem in his judgment to be referrible to no class of cases whatever. Indeed, no one could but feel that they were wholly without legal warrant, and that they could, therefore, fall under no known legal head. Nevertheless, immense sums of money have, through their means, been transferred from the Department to the pockets of individuals; and the American Congress and the American people have, until this investigation commenced, been wholly ignorant of the existence of any such mode of appropriating or disposing of the public funds."

The Report next proceeds to a further examination of the manner of making these contracts and extra allowances, with especial reference to the Report of the Postmaster General of the 18th April, 1832, which the Committee argue, from the facts disclosed by this investigation, to have been wholly delusive and calculated to deceive. They go so far as to say that it is evident, from the facts, that that report must have been drawn up and presented to Congress, deceptive as it is, purposely so and not by accident. Upon which they make the following severe animadversions:

"In whatever manner this matter may have been considered by the Postmaster General, and whatever may have been his reasons for the presentation of a report, in its tendency so certain to mislead; whatever opinions or views unknown to your Committee actuated him; this feature in his report, according to their deliberate judgment, cannot be justified. It is, indeed, unnecessary to enter into a disquisition upon the subject; it is a question referrible to the forum of plain common sense and common honesty. It is simply whether the obligations of truth extend or do not extend to the official papers of high public functionaries. If they do not, this paper may be justified; if they do, it is a breach of official duty.

"There is another circumstance touching the above named report which ought not to be entirely overlooked. It was made out and presented to Congress just before the commencement of the Presidential canvass in 1832, and it was a paper, the tendency of which was to bear upon that election. It held out to the American People a delusive view of the prosperity of an important Department of the Government, and naturally induced a belief that it was wisely and economically administered; while, in truth, the public moneys were squandered without stint, and the Department was rapidly sinking to insolvency."

After contrasting the practice of the present with former Administrations of the Post Office, the Committee revert to the Postmaster General's Address to the People of the United States at the close of the last Session of Congress, and rebuke some of its statements, &c.

The Committee then proceed to re-examine in detail and at very great length some of the cases of extra-allowance on contracts which were more briefly noticed in their report to Congress at the last Session; and especially the cases of J. F. Robinson, J. and R. Bennett, W. Tillow, Reeside's contracts from Hagerstown to McConnellsburg, from Bedford to Washington, from Cumberland to Blair's Gap, from Baltimore to Chambersburg, from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, Reeside & Slaymaker's extra $10,060 per year, Reeside's contract from New York to Philadelphia, &c. The allowances to Mr. Reeside are most dwelt on by the Committee, apparently because they are the largest, and he is the most extensive contractor. To this gentleman, in one form or other, of contract or allowance, the Committee say there has been paid, within two years and a half (from 1st January, 1832, to 1st July, 1834) for carrying the Mails between Philadelphia and New York, $84,372; or $33,748 86 per year. The Committee conclude this laborious ex-

amination of contracts with the following summary, shewing the *aggregate* of payments which they aver to have been unlawfully and unjustifiably made to a single contractor:

"Passing over those cases in which a contract on an allowance was made contrary to law, but for which an equivalent service has been rendered, and taking only those in which the law did not warrant the allowance, and in which also no service whatever was rendered, or in which the allowance was much above the fair and just value of the services, and then taking the *excess only* of the allowance over and above that value, your committee find the following sums paid to James Reeside, since the 1st April, without any warrant of law or justice—to wit.

On the contract to carry the mail from Hagerstown to McConnellsburg	$2,932 00
From Bedford to Washington	7,733 66
From Cumberland to Blair's Gap $12,559 62, less $1,500 a year for two years $3,000,	9,559 52
From Philadelphia to Pittsburg, excess of allowance over service $8,000 for two years and six months	20,000 00
Same route—Carrying newspapers in most rapid line, half	8,750 00
From Baltimore to Chambersburg	3,987 50
From New York to Philadelphia.—Allowance for expediting from January 1, 1829, to December 31, 1831, $6,000—service paid for, not performed	18,000 00
Detention, waiting for distribution of foreign mails—an unprecedented allowance, and without sufficient evidence	4,550 00
Carrying mail bags from Philadelphia to New York—a charge wholly unprecedented	1,560 00
For transporting the mail from Philadelphia to New York from the 1st January, 1832, to 1st July, 1834, two years and six months, Reeside has received $84,372 17. His original contract was $6,000 a year for carrying a daily mail, but, in his improved bid, which was afterwards made the contract, he agreed for $19,000 to run two daily mails, and a third mail for $1,500, making $20,500 and furnish guards and carry all expresses. This allowance, though enormous, falls short of the sum actually paid in two years and six months on that route, by	33,122 17
So that the whole sum paid to Reeside, which is founded on no law, and on no apparent justice	$110,194 85"

If the name of Mr. Reeside makes a thus prominent figure in this summary, it is because it does so in the Report, and not from any preference of ours. The private pecuniary transactions of the same citizen with the Postmaster General and with the Chief Clerk of the General Post Office are also brought into view in connection with the largeness of his extra allowances. So also are his loan to the Chief Clerk, (O. B. Brown,) and said Brown's alleged partnership in the contracts of E. Porter, upon which large extra allowances have been made, &c. In relation to these passages of the Report, as it is impracticable for us to give the whole, we forbear making extracts which might only give a partial and imperfect view of them.

Adverting again to the generally confused manner in which the largest and most important accounts of the Post Office are kept, the Report presents the following curious instance, for which, to make room for it, we use a smaller type:

"In examining the account of Jas Reeside, your Committee found to his credit the following:

'1833. April 30. Cash deposited in the Western bank of Philadelphia, $20 000.'

"Your Committee, while in Philadelphia, examined the books of the North Western Bank, and obtained statements of its transactions with the Post Office Department, by which it appears that this sum was raised by Reeside on a draft drawn by himself in favor of R. C. Stockton, and accepted by O. B. Brown, Chief Clerk, dated the 29th day of April, 1834, and payable three months after date, which draft was paid by the Department at maturity; so that, as the transaction stood at the time the account of Reeside was made out and presented to the Committee, he was entitled to no credit arising from this transaction. If a credit were entered on the books at the time the draft was negotiated, then, when the draft was paid by the Department, there should have been a charge of an equal sum against Reeside, to balance it. This was not done; and this sum stood as a credit to Reeside, and it helped to reduce a balance of $54,369 67, which, notwithstanding his large extra allowances, stood against him on the books of the Department on the 1st of April, 1833. Your Committee called upon Obadiah B. Brown to explain this transaction, and he stated that the draft on which Reeside raised this money had not become due until some time in the month of November, and that since that time there had been no settlement with the Bank, so that the credit could, in the ordinary course of things, be entered. A member of your Committee then, in the hearing of the witness, asked for the statement of the Cashier of the Western Bank of Philadelphia, and the paper not being in the Committee room it was sent for, and the witness was dismissed until it should be brought in. After a short time the witness returned; stated that he had been mistaken; that the charge against Mr. Reeside was omitted by mistake, and was also by mistake entered against R. C. Stockton, *but that he had promptly corrected* the entry on the books, and that it was now all right. Your Committee directed the witness to bring in the books in which he had made the correction; he did so, and showed no less than seven *erasures and changes of entry* which he had caused to be made in the books in the short time that your Committee had respited him from examination. The credit which is due to books thus kept and thus altered to suit the emergencies of the occasion, can be readily appreciated by the Senate."

After reciting the testimony of C. K. Gardner, one of the Assistant Postmasters General, in regard to this particular transaction, the Committee sum up the case as follows:

"Thus, when these acceptances are made, they are credited to the contractor as so much money paid by him to the use of the Department, though he, in fact, pays nothing, but merely lends his name as a drawer or endorser: the same sum is charged to the Bank as so much deposited to the credit of the Department, and the draft is at last taken up by a check, which is certified to be for *transportation* by the *three* officers who, according to the improved system of checks or disbursement, adopted by Mr. Barry, are required to certify every check which issues from the Department. But, by examining these debits, and credits, and *certificates for transportation*, no accountant, however skilful, could ascertain that such expedients had been resorted to, or money raised in that manner. These certificates, upon whatever grounds they may be supported, are contrary to the plain fact of the case."

After adverting farther to the erasures in the books of the office, the conflicting testimony of witnesses, &c. all of which we are obliged by want of time to pass by for the present, the Report comes to the following conclusion, to which we give insertion at large, as no less due to the importance of the subject, than to the indefatigable labors of the intelligent Committee by whom it has been prepared:

"So numerous and so great are the abuses which have grown up in this Department, that reform has become absolutely necessary; but the measures by which it is to be effected are by no means free from embarrassment. They are the more difficult, as many of the evils which require a remedy do not arise from defects in the existing law, but from an habitual disregard of plain legal provisions. They may, however, be principally traced to the absolute and unchecked power which a single individual holds over the resources and disbursements, and all the vast machinery of this Department.

"The checks of various inferior officers upon each other are of no value, when all are guided and controlled in their acts by one dominant will.

"Within the comparatively short period of fifty five years this Department has arisen from a feeble beginning until it has acquired a revenue equal to that of the Union itself at the time of its organization; and its extensive and diversified operations, its patronage, its resources, and its power, must, by the mere force of circumstances, go on increasing indefinitely, with the increase of our country in population, business, and wealth

"The annual Reports of the Postmaster General are of little value as a restraint upon the Head of the Department, or as a means of calling public attention to his official conduct. These Reports may be true, yet the state of affairs which they indicate cannot be understood without that careful examination, which few or none will feel willing to give them, amidst the other arduous duties of legislation: or those statements may be false, and yet few will be disposed to bestow on them the labor, bodily and mental, which would be necessary for their correction—and to encounter the bitterness of party rancor, and the reckless violence of party calumny, which those must encounter who venture to explore the secret mysteries of great patronage and high power, and to expose their enormities to the public gaze.

"From reflections on these and other causes, leading to the same result, your Committee incline to the opinion, that there will be few instances in the future history of our country of a full and searching investigation into the conduct and management of the Post Office Department They deem it, therefore, their duty, at this time, to propose such measures of legislation as will, in their opinion, the most effectually prevent the recurrence, in future, of abuses similar to those which this investigation has disclosed. This, they conceive, can be best effected by a change in the organization of the Department, so as to place the collection and disbursement of its funds in different hands, and under the control of officers entirely independent of each other.

"That Department, as at present arranged, is a dangerous anomaly in our system; and by whomsoever its concerns are hereafter to be conducted, its organization ought to be changed, so as to conform more nearly to that of the other great Departments of our Government. The accountability of its officers ought also to be rendered effective, and their discretion limited, as far as is consistent with the efficient performance of the public service."

SUBSTANCE of the "Bill to change the organization of the General Post Office," reported by the Committee of the Senate on Post Offices, and Post Roads.

It provides for the appointment, by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, of an officer to be called "Commissioner of the General Post Office," who shall belong to the Treasury Department, and have a salary of $4000 per year. His duty was to superintend (under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury) the collection of all debts due, or to become due, to the General Post Office, and to cause the same, when collected, to be paid into the Treasury, to audit the accounts of the Postmaster General, &c.

It further provides for the appointment in like manner, of "Solicitor of the General Post Office," who is to receive from the Commissioner the accounts of delinquent Postmasters, Contractors, &c. and cause suit to be brought and collection made, and pay over moneys into the Treasury, &c. His salary to be $2500

For every Post Office, the nett proceeds of which now or hereafter amount to $1000, or upwards, per year, a Postmaster is to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to hold his office for the term of four years.

Postmasters for all other post offices to be appointed as heretofore.

Postmasters are required to render an account every three months to the Commissioner, and pay any balance due, to him, at such time and in such manner as he may direct—if any postmaster fail to render such account or pay over balances within one month after the expiration of the quarter, he shall forfeit and pay double the amount of the postages received at his office in an equal portion of time; and if he fail to render account or pay balances for two successive quarters, he shall, forthwith, be discharged.

In case of failure of any postmaster to render his quarterly account or pay over the balance due from him, at the expiration of the quarter, the commissioner is required, within one month after the expiration of the quarter, to place his account in the hands of the Solicitor who is to cause suit, forthwith, to be brought against the delinquent and his sureties for the sum due and the penalty. All suits to be brought in the name of the United States, &c. All bonds of postmasters hereafter to be given to the United States, &c.

There shall be annual lettings of Mail Contracts as heretofore, public notice of which shall be given by the Postmaster General in one newspaper at Washington, and in one or more of the newspapers published where the Contracts are to be performed, for eight weeks prior to the letting. The Advertisement to describe the places from and to which the mail is to be conveyed on each mail route,—the time at which it is to be made up,—and the day and hour at which it is to be delivered. Each proposal to be sealed—the day of its receipt to be endorsed upon it—and to be kept sealed until the biddings are closed, and then to be opened and registered in the presence of the Postmaster General, or one of the Assistant Postmasters General, and of the Commissioner or Solicitor. Within thirty days after the lettings, the Postmaster General shall lodge a duplicate of this Register of proposals in the office of the Commissioner, noting thereon the bids which have been accepted - and within ninety days after the letting, lodge a copy of the contract as executed, together with the original proposals in the office of the Commissioner. No person whose bid is accepted shall receive any compensation for the service until he shall have fulfilled his contract.

Whenever it shall become necessary to contract for the transportation of the mail at any other time than that of the annual letting, the Postmaster General shall give public notice in one Newspaper at Washington, and one near the intended route for four weeks before making such contract, inviting proposals,—which proposals are to be received, opened, registered, &c. as at the annual letting, and the contract made thereon.

No additional compensation shall be made to any contractor for additional service upon any route which shall have been established for five years or upwards, prior to the execution of his contract, nor upon any route so as to increase his additional compensation to more than double the nett proceeds of postages received thereon, or so that the compensation for additional services exceeds the exact proportion which the contract allowance bears to the contract service. And when an extra service shall be ordered, the allowance therefor shall be signified in the order, and forthwith entered on the books of the Department.

The amount necessary for the services of the Post Office Department, to be appropriated annually by law, as in the other Departments.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

MINORITY REPORT ON THE POST OFFICE.

We have mentioned our intention to publish an abstract of the Report of the Minority of the Senate's Post Office Committee; and we find in the Globe of yesterday an article, purporting to be an Abstract, which we were given to understand would be prepared for that journal. This Abstract, however, traverses, for the most part, passages of the Majority Report, which, in our synopsis of it, we either passed over entirely, or noticed superficially, in such a manner that the defence of the Post Office in these particulars would be wholly unintelligible, unless we were to insert at large the statements in the first Report, which are not now within our reach, and, if they were, could not be inserted, because of their length. We shall therefore make a synopsis of the Globe's Abstract, fitting its parts, as well as we can, to the notice which we have already taken of the Report of the Majority of the Committee.

The 'Abstract' goes over the financial comparason of this year's with last year's estimates of the liabilities of the Post Office, &c. making it out to be a great deal less than the estimate of the majority of the committee. The 'Abstract' then recounts the visit of the committee to Providence, Boston, and Lowell, to inquire into the alleged impositions practised by contractors in the supply of wrapping paper and twine, &c. &c., and states the opinion that these allegations are not well founded. The 'Abstract' then goes into an examination of the connection of O. B. Brown, Chief Clerk in the Post Office, with mail contracts, in various particulars, concluding the examination as follows:

"The committee are of opinion that all such transactions, whether for the benefit of the individual himself or others, are wholly improper and inadmissible, and their repetition cannot be too rigidly guarded against, and Mr. Brown himself appears to have come to the same conclusion from his testimony."

The "Abstract" then continues:

"In the account of James Reeside, he appeared to be credited with the sum of $20,000, on account of a draft drawn by him on the Department, and accepted by it, for the purpose of raising money for its use. There was no corresponding charge against him in the account furnished In the investigation of this subject, Mr. Brown, unintentionally no doubt, stated in his testimony, that the draft was for six months, and that the time had not arrived when the account was made out, when the charge could be properly made against Reeside, the draft not having been paid by the Department. He afterwards voluntarily corrected his error, and produced the original draft, which was payable at three months instead of six, and stated that there were two drafts of the same date and for the same amount, each—one drawn by Reeside and endorsed by Stockton, and one drawn by Stockton and endorsed by Reeside—and that in making the original memorandum, from which the entries were made in the books, he made a mistake of one draft for the other—that is, he had stated Stockton's as of three months instead of Reeside's and that the $20,000 was charged to Stockton instead of Reeside; and that he had caused the books of the Department to be corrected on the day of giving his testimony. The committee think that the error was unintentional; yet, while a subject of that kind was under investigation by a committee of Congress, no change or alteration should be made in the books; and that explanations showing the errors, and how they should be corrected, ought alone to be relied on.

"It also appears that shortly before the Bank of Maryland failed, Mr Brown had deposited in it $2000 of his own money That after the failure he transferred the certificate of deposite, which bore five per cent. interest, to the Department, and caused the Department to be credited in the books of the Bank for the same, the Department then being indebted to the Bank in a considerable amount, and also procured a credit in the books of the Department for the amount to himself.

"The unusual number and amount of extra allowances to mail contractors, has been examined, and the principal cause which has produced them is believed to be that the Department has not, at some of the lettings of mail contracts, advertised for a sufficient amount of service; hence has arisen the necessity of an immediate enlargement of the service and compensation, and the spirit of the law, which designed that a full and fair competition should be preserved among bidders, for the transportation of the mail, has not been observed. To obviate this evil, it is proposed that the full service intended shall be advertised for, and some principles are laid down in regard to making mail contracts and afterwards changing them; and it is found that the Department, at its two last lettings of contracts, has advertised for all the expected service, and has succeeded generally in making contracts advantageous to the Department.

"The committee, by resolution, called upon the Postmaster General for an inspection of all the papers upon which one Postmaster was removed, and another appointed in his place, at Putnam, Ohio. The only one of the minority then present dissented from the adoption of the resolution. The Postmaster General declined a compliance with the resolution, and gave his reasons, at length, in a communication to the committee. A discussion of the question involved is deemed unnecessary in this report, as it is believed that the Senate itself, on the 21st of April, 1830, decided against its right to make such inquiry, by postponing indefinitely, by a vote of 24 to 21, certain resolutions calling on the Executive for the reasons for removals from office. On the 15th of February, 1831, the Senate again, by a vote of 24 to 21, declared that the Select committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the Post Office Department, was not authorized to make inquiry into the reasons which had induced the Postmaster General to make any removals of his deputies The powers of that committee appear to have been the same as those possessed by the present committee, and until that decision shall be changed, the minority can perceive no reason why the present committee should be considered as possessing the power to make these inquiries."

Two columns and a half are then employed in the "Abstract," in reviewing the contracts examined at large in the Report of the majority, but only *named* in our abstract of it. After which the "Abstract" of the Globe concludes as follows:

"The deficiencies in the finances of the Department have arisen mainly from a desire in the Head of the Department to extend the benefits of mail facilities and stage coach accommodations to every portion of the community; from the extension of the franking privilege, and from the legislation of Congress in extending the transportation of the mail over unproductive routes. The public, however, have been greatly benefitted and accommodated by the very measures which have produced the present embarrassed condition of the Deparment. That errors and irregularities have occurred, is most certain, and most of them have been produced by the representations and pressing solicitations of the citizens of towns and neighborhoods through which the increased mail facilities have been extended. Their applications have been sustained by members of Congress from almost every section of the country. The recent measures, however, adopted by the Department, curtailing mail accommodations, seem to promise a restoration of its administration to the true principle upon which it should be conducted, which is, that its expenditures should not exceed its own resources and income.

If Congress should now appropriate a sufficient sum to pay the existing debts against the Department, and by law make the provisions now to be mentioned, most of which were suggested at the last session, no reasonable doubt could be entertained but that the operations of the Department would hereafter be safe and economical, and most of the useful facilities which have been curtailed, be restored, and the Department enabled from its own resources to meet the expenditures which will probably be produced by the extension and increase of mail routes at the next session of Congress. The legal provisions recommended are:

1. An Auditor and Treasurer to be appointed by the President and Senate.

2. That reports be made to Congress annually of the expenditures of the Department, stated in detail, including incidental expenses; also, of all new contracts, and modifications of contracts, and their respective prices; also, a statement of the amount paid for the transportation of the mail on each route, in the several States and Territories, as near as may be.

3. That any person employed in the General Post Office, shall be prohibited from becoming a mail contractor, or interested in a mail contract, or an agent, with or without compensation, for a mail contractor.

4. That advertisements for proposals to carry the mail, issued previous to the lettings, be made, as nearly as may be, according to the manner in which, in the judgment of the Postmaster General, the mail should be transported during the period of the contract.

5. That the sealed proposals received from bidders, shall not be opened until after the time for receiving bids shall have expired.

6. That reports be made to Congress annually, of all failures by contractors on principal mail routes to deliver mails, and the action of the Postmaster General in regard thereto, in each case.

7. That the deputy Postmaster, at the termination of each route, be furnished with copies of the schedules containing the times of arrival and departures of all mails at his office; and if any alteration be made by the department at the time of arrival or departure of any mail, at any of said offices, the Postmaster to be forthwith notified of the same.

8. That it shall be the duty of each deputy Postmaster, to immediately notify the Department of every failure in any contractor, to deliver the mail at the respective time specified in the schedule furnished.

American Orators.—The *Liverpool Journal* of the 20th ultimo, contains the following tribute to the powers of some of our distinguished orators:

"It is too much a custom in England to undervalue the merits of our transatlantic rivals. Because, all at once, the United States has not produced such a long list of worthies, as, from the accumulation of centuries, England can boast of, they are taunted with having produced none.—This, too, while Irving is one of our naturalized British classics—while Bryant's poems have found a place on every table, and an echo in every heart, while Leslie and Newton strive with the best artists of these Isles for the pre-eminence, and certainly have not striven in vain.

There is something at once supercilious and illbred in thus asserting that America has not yet produced any man of surpassing intellect. The cavillers forget, that while Scott reigns on the *land*, America has her Cooper, who is unrivalled on the *sea*. We have had our Fox, Sheridan, Pitt, Curran, Canning—but America has orators who can compete with the proudest productions of these great men. There is Webster, with an overwhelming strength of argument, which, while it requires not the aid of beautiful language, does not disdain to use it; there is Clay, whose wit sends forth many a shaft, and whose eloquence takes many a lofty flight—there is Calhoun, who condenses his thoughts into the most forcible and lucid form of expression—there is Poindexter, who utters sarcasms the most withering and bitter, in that quiet tone which yet further irritates the victim writhing under the infliction—there is Preston, who (true orator that he is) is most eloquent on the sudden emergency, and unites eloquence of language with force of reasoning—there are Sprague, Porter, Leigh, Clayton, Frelinghuysen, all of these are now living—all of these now have seats in Congress, and we venture to assert that the best speaker in the English Commons is not equal to any one of them. Nay, were these away, we would venture to back Edward Everett against the field."

Naval.—Extract of a letter from an officer of the Navy to his friend in Baltimore, dated

Norfolk, Jan. 26, 1834.

The Constellation Frigate is ordered to be got ready for sea immediately, and also the ship of the line North Carolina—and to the north, the Constitution, United States, and three sloops of war.

A Centenarian Spinster.—Mrs. Bogue, of Amherst, Mass., on the anniversary of her *ninety-ninth* birth day, which occurred on the 29th Sept. last, spun "sixty knots and thirty threads of handsome woollen yarn!" The Northampton paper exclaims "What a capital wife she would make," Mrs. Bogue *has made* a capital wife, we have no doubt; but we should ourselves, prefer one *in the present tense* who is probably better qualified to spin "street yarn."

Mr. William Turpin, aged 81 years, for some time a resident of New York, died on Wednesday last. We learn from good authority, that Mr. T. died worth about half a million of dollars. He was a most excellent, though a very eccentric man, which it is said his will shows. Though he has not forgotten his old friends, and charitable institutions, he has left $50,000 to his colored coach man. His Executors are Fracis Depau, Morris Robinson, Willett Hicks, Esqrs. and others. Mr. T. was a native of Providence, R. I. made his fortune in Charleston, S. C. and died without issue.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

Messrs. Editors,—The people of the United States have manifested a judicious forbearance to stir, prematurely, the important question, who is to succeed the present incumbent in the chief magistracy of the nation? The inquiry now begins to press itself on every citizen, and to claim its due share of the public attention. Several eminent men have been brought forward to stand a canvass for the responsible station; and, among others, a correspondent of the Register presents the Hon. William Gaston.

The nomination of this gentleman cannot fail to meet the hearty concurrence of a very large portion of the wisest and best men of this country. In point of ability, he stands by the side of the first men in the Union; and in the integrity of his long private and public life, he is above reproach, and truly one of the purest models of this or any other day. His firmness and constancy of purpose are only equalled by the profoundness of his views, and the perfect honesty with which it is formed.

Mr. Gaston's attainments are those of a life of laborious industry, grafted on an intellect highly gifted by nature, and an acquaintance with public affairs, acquired in the discharge of the duties of his public stations. Deeply versed in the Constitutional law of his country, and entirely devoted to preserve the purity and vigor of our institutions, he would carry with him into the first office of the nation every requisite to impart stability and permanency to our form of government. In presenting him before the public, he is offered as a citizen, not of North Carolina, but as a citizen of the U. States, of whom it may be justly said that he has been less cherished and less honored by his native State, upon which he reflects so much honor, than any man of equal merit in the Confederacy.

Had Mr. Gaston's lot been cast in any other State, the highest rewards in the gift of the people would have been the constant tribute of his virtue and ability; but, in North Carolina, it has been the hapless fate of her councils to proscribe her most eminent citizens and to exiie her promising youth.—The clamorous pretender to politics, and the vaunting hollow-hearted preacher of patriotism snatch up the rewards of merit, and deck themselves with the garlands which the people should only place on the heads of men of worth and sense. The leader of a partizan corps only fights for himself; and when the battle is over, he takes the spoils of victory, and leaves his troop to hunt up new plunder for themselves. This is a melancholy truth to the true lovers of their country, and they owe it as a duty to patriotism to rally around and support, for the Presidency, a man who is neglected solely because he hath been too honest to court, by the arts of the demagogue, his country's honors.—North Carolina ought to be truly proud of this, her greatest and most distinguished son; and it is a source of high commendation that, in preferring Mr. Gaston for so exalted a station, we place before the country a man eminently qualified for every office, and wholly free from seeking any.

MANY CITIZENS.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING STAR.

Hugh Lawson White.—From an editorial article in the Knoxville (Tenn.) Register, we make the following condensed biographical summary of this distinguished senator: He was born in North Carolina, in 1773, of highly respectable and pious parents, and removed with them while a boy to Tennessee. He was considered promising and talented. His education was extensive for the opportunities afforded. He studied the law, first at Philadelphia, afterwards at Lancaster, (Penn.) with Mr. Hopkins, and returning to Tennessee, obtained a license about 1796. Very shortly after he distinguished himself for his legal learning, adroitness in the management of causes, his logical arguments, and the facility with which he comprehended and analyzed the most complex subjects. In a few years he was elected a judge of the old Superior court, in which he presided with universal satisfaction. He showed strong native sense and sound vigorous judgment. His judicial opinions were neat, argumentative and luminous. When the Supreme court was created he was made a member of it, and gave great satisfaction. He afterwards resigned his seat on the bench, and was made president of the bank of Tennessee, which office he filled for years with great skill and the strictest integrity. For some time, he was a senator of the state Legislature, in which office he displayed statesman-like talents of the highest order. In 1821 he was chosen by Mr. Monroe, one of the commissioners for the adjudication of the Spanish claims, in which situation his decisions and opinions extended his reputation over the nation. When Gen. Jackson retired from the Senate of the United States, Judge White was chosen by a voluntary unsolicited vote as his successor, which office he accepted, chiefly from personal regard to the general. He has ever avoided the degrading contentions of party politics and personal invective; mild, modest and conciliatory in his deportment, he possesses a firmness and inflexibility which never wavers, relying in debate on reason and argument, rather than on vehemence of declamation. No man has been more uniformly consistent in his political course. He was opposed to the chartering of the United States Bank from the very first, to the mania for internal improvements and latitudinarian constructions of the constitution, and to infringements upon the sovereignty of the States. He has never wavered in his republican principles, and never will. It is in his private character that his virtues shine still more resplendent.

"Kind, affectionate, and fond of domestic retirement, he is unambitious of the honors and plaudits of the world, esteeming a good name more precious than riches, regarding his friends with a fond and too partial attachment and exercising towards his enemies the magnanimous virtues of charity and forgiveness.

It is in his character, as a lawyer of profound attainments and of eminent success, that best known.

His eloquence is plain and comparatively corned, but forcible, argumentative and convi sometimes descending to the levity of ra sometimes indulging the severity of sarcas occasionally touching the heart by sweet an ple effusions of pathos, or astonishing the m unexpected flashes of sublimity. His mode and prudence, his plain republican charact his spotless reputation eminently qualify him the successor of Gen. Jackson.—His cour tend to soothe the violence of party feeling a store to our agitated and distracted country harmony and union. He has too much sens tue and patriotism to be an instrument in the of any party. He has no narrow and selfish he has never been fascinated with the brau ambition or delighted with the pageantry of Possessing habits of indefatigable industry, experience, a judgment clear, solid and s undoubted independence and patriotism, w ceive him peculiarly qualified to preside ove destines of a great nation.

The writer thus concludes:—"he is pec formed by his habits, the soundness of his ment, the maturity of his intellect, the purity principles and the energy of his character to the encroachments of power, preserve the pri of the people and maintain the integrity of the stitution.—Such a man is Hugh L White."

A Scene at Natchez.—A correspond the New York Mercantile Advertiser fr from Natchez, under date of the 4th as follows:

"Yesterday was a great day here. Foste murderer of his wife, was acquitted and set fre it was only for a minute or two. Perhaps yo have heard of him before. He was tried f murder of his wife last year, whom he killed negro whip. He was a planter, and is worth 90,000 dollars, and gave Eli Huston, one of lawyers, 3000 dollars to get him clear of t lows. Yesterday, at 3 o'clock, he was set fre the moment he made his appearance outside Court House, a mob, composed of the most re able citizens of Natchez and the surrounding try, laid hold on him, took him out to the the town, and there stripped him, gave him one dred and fifty lashes, well laid on with thre cowhides! None but gentlemen of good st flogged him, and after they had done so muc back was cut to pieces, they got a tar barrel, ed it, and poured it all over him, then laid two bushels of feathers on him; after whic made him walk through all the streets in the followed by a drum and about 1000 people, w the yells and cries of kill him, whip him ag All this I was an eye witness to. Whilst w him, some of the crowd called out for mercy one of our first lawyers rose and said 'this wr ed for mercy when he was killing her, and not hear her." It was the intention of the lace to have taken him to the river and put a canoe without oars, carried him out into the dle of the river and then let him go. This to not do on account of it having been said amon crowd that there were several waiting on the to shoot him. What else will be done with do not know."

FOREIGN.

New York, January

VERY LATE FROM LIVERPOOL.

The *Napoleon*, and the *United S* packet ships from Liverpool, the fo 27th December, the latter of 2d inst down our accounts to a very late period.

The British Parliament was dissolved

The dates from Paris are of 30th Dec ber. The President's message had not re ed either France or England, and noth had been done in our affairs.

The French Ministers were defeated the Chamber on the 27th December, u an incidental question about the right of tain legal officers to conduct public s *M. Persil* vainly endeavored, in behalf of Ministry, to sustain their views.

The Paris correspondent of the Standa (Tory) under the date of 28th Decem hold this language respecting our treaty

The question of the twenty-five millions of to be paid by France to the United States of merica will soon (in a few days) come again the *tapis*. Until it shall be decided, Mr. L ston, the American Minister, keeps himself up from the French society, and will not al any visits to him, nor will he return any. message of the President Jackson will it is ex ed speak out in most decided terms on this sub and that speech is waited for by the govern with great anxiety. Bets are made to a amount that the Chamber of Deputies will n reject the law project, or at any rate reduce sum to be voted to twelve or fifteen millions.

At a great meeting in the city of Lon to address the King, sustaining him in late change of Ministry, the address w carried, and from 5 to 6000 signatures the leading bankers, merchants and trad of London are annexed to it.

Dr. Malthus of population and polit economy fame, is dead.

A favorable re-action had taken plac cotton. The sales from Dec. 28th to Ja 1st. were 10,000 bales with an improve of ⅛d. per lb.

Stock of Cotton in the Port of Liverp

	Dec. 31, 1834.	Dec. 31, 1833.
American,	105,940	110,580
Brazil,	9,720	47,280
West India, &c.	15,020	14,574
Egyptian,	1,120	6,014
East India,	23,510	46,393
	155,310 bags.	224,846 bags

January 1.—The sales since Friday have mounted to 10,000 bags. Prices have realized 1 4d per lb; the import since Friday has been bags, all American Cotton.

Liverpool, Dec. 31.—The annexed statem of imports and stocks, show a total decrease of latter of 35,460 bags, which is very near the q tity previously estimated. The stock of Amer has only varied by 4640 bags less, while the in crease in Brazils is 37,560 bags: in West India Surats, there is a trifling increase, and also in gyptian. The import is 6,266 less than the p ous year, but there has been an increase of 50 bags of American, and a decrease of 60,192 in B zils. The difference of import in other descr tions, is not material. The exports stand 2 bags over that of last year.

The market since the announcement of st has undergone no material change—holders previously shown more confidence, and the dec of ⅛ to ¼ per lb. noticed in the previous week been fully regained. The sales since Friday this morning were 8820 bags, and the market day has closed with more firmness on the pa holders, from the impression that the trade now very lightly stocked and that an increase mand may shortly be expected.

Jan. 1.—In addition to the above, we ma mark that the stock held by the spinners is e mated at 40 to 80,000 bags less than last year, we think 50,000 about correct, but have no cer data to go by.

Jan. 2.—The sales of Cotton yesterday, w 1500 bags at full prices, and not much offeri This morning the enquiry is also good.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 10, 1835.

Cold Weather.—Within a few days past we have experienced the coldest weather ever known, probably, by any person now living, in North Carolina. On Sunday morning, after sun-rise, the Thermometer was below zero; being about 16 degrees lower than during the cold spell a few weeks ago.

The proceedings of the Legislature of Ohio have done more to expose the folly and absurdity of the new Jackson mode of instructing Senators out of their seats, than all the speeches which will be uttered in Congress. In 1834, the Legislature, having a majority of Jackson men, passed resolutions to instruct Mr. Ewing, with a view to cause his resignation. He disregarded them. The present Legislature, having a majority of Whigs, has repealed the resolutions of the last. Suppose Mr. Ewing had resigned, and the Legislature had elected a Jackson man in his stead; at this session, to carry out the principle, his successor and his colleague, would both have been obliged to resign. And thus, instead of having such a body, as was contemplated by the Constitution, a body of such stability as to be but little affected by popular excitements, of passion or prejudice, we should have a Senate ever changing, and far more the creature of the moment than even the House of Representatives. "It would be a body bending to every popular breeze, instead of the sturdy oak, planted by the Constitution." It would be deprived of its independence, and would soon become but the echo of the State Legislatures. The Senate of the United States dictated to by such bodies as the Legislature of North Carolina! It is too ridiculous to be thought of.

In a part of our last week's papers, we briefly announced in a postscript, the attempt to assassinate the President. Subsequent information leaves no doubt that Lawrence, the individual who made this daring and atrocious attempt, is deranged. The Intelligencer says:

"He has, it appears, fancied himself to be some other person than himself; to have mistaken his own identity; or at least to have misunderstood his relations with the rest of the world. When being conducted from the Capitol to the Marshal's Office, he answered to the questions as to his motive, that he had intended to kill General Jackson because Gen. Jackson had killed his father. When asked again, how Gen. Jackson killed his father, he would answer nothing. His father, we hear, died a natural death, in this District, some ten or twelve years ago. The answer was, of course, the effect of the hallucination, under the influence of which he attempted the outrage upon the person of the President.

"We have had the curiosity to ask, whether he was any thing of a politician, thinking that he perhaps might be politically insane, as persons are sometimes religiously so. We were informed, that he was never known to have talked or thought about politics. His acquaintances seem to think that he thought himself entitled to be King or Governor of this country, or something of that sort, and brooded over the notion that Gen. Jackson stood in his way.

"Lawrence had a shop where he did his painting. Mr. Drury had a room adjoining this, and the latter says that for a long time he has observed L. to be very solitary; taciturn in regard to his intercourse with others, but very much given to talking to himself. He has heard him declare that he should be Richard the Third, King of England, and King of America. These declarations were so well known that the boys were in the habit of calling him "King Richard," and of late this has annoyed him so much that he has threatened the boys, and even driven them out of his presence.

"Drury says, that yesterday morning he was in his shop talking incoherently, and he heard him, all at once, slam down the lid of a box, and exclaim in a very audible tone, "I'll be damned if I dont do it." This was but a little while before the funeral."

The failure of the pistols to go off, is thus explained. The percussion pistols have this peculiarity, that they will not go off unless some powder penetrates the small tube leading to the caps. Those who understand the use of these pistols, are acquainted with this peculiarity. But it is ascertained that Lawrence had until lately possessed only the common pistols with flints, which he expressed a desire to have altered to the percussion locks. It is presumed, therefore, that he was ignorant of their use, and did not take the precaution to shake them in such way as to fill the tubes.

The Globe, with its usual decency, has attempted to produce an impression that there was *a secret conspiracy to take the President's life*, and that Lawrence was only the instrument. But, should it be wrong in that supposition, that he might have been prompted by the speeches of the Whig members of Congress! Surely, if ever a country was disgraced by the employment of a base instrument as the organ of its administration, this is.

It is a curious fact, that Mr. Benton was so enraged with the report of the Post Office Committee of the Senate in 1830, that he declared in a speech, that the whole proceedings were disgraceful to the Senate, and ought to be expunged from the Journals.—He has since changed his opinion, and now classes the Post Office Department with the Monster Bank. He would then have suppressed the truth by his proposition to expunge, and he is now anxious to do the same, by his proposition to expunge from the Journals, the vote of censure against the President. Neither shall we be surprised, if he is convinced of the fact, in a shorter time than it has taken to convince him in relation to the Post Office. Within a little more than two years, Andrew Jackson will cease to be President, and the loss of office will have a wonderful effect upon such politicians as Mr. Benton. He who was a violent enemy until Gen. Jackson became President, is not likely to be a warm friend after he shall have ceased to hold that office.

The Planet Venus is said by one of our contemporaries to be so brilliant between 5 and 6 o'clock, A. M. as to create a shadow as deep as that caused by a *new Moon*.

Speaking of the nomination of Judge Gaston for the Presidency, the Newbern Spectator says,—"As our Legislature had other matters to consider than the honour of the State or the general welfare, it could not be expected that it would act like the legislatures of other States, and endeavour, while advancing the national character, to advance that of our own deserving citizens; we therefore respectfully suggest that the Convention which will meet at Raleigh, a few months hence, shall be requested to do what the Assembly should have done, recommend Judge Gaston to the people of the United States, as a candidate for the Presidency."

John Davis, Governor of Massachusetts, has been chosen Senator in Congress, for six years from the 4th of March next, in place of Mr. Silsbee, who declined a re-election. A number of other persons were voted for, among whom the most prominent were John Q. Adams, and Levi Lincoln. Mr. Davis will be a great accession to the strength of the Opposition in the Senate. It is believed that it may with truth be said, that whilst in Congress a few years ago, no man stood higher as a debater. His reply to Mr. McDuffie's speech on the Tariff, in which he exposed the fallacy of his 40 bale theory, will be remembered by many of our readers.

Congress.—At the last dates, the Senate was engaged in consideration of the bill to re-organize the Post Office Department.

The proceedings of the week have been very uninteresting.

The following are passages from the debate in the Senate on the Post Office Report: the question being on the motion to print 20,000 copies:

Mr. HILL wished to ask the Hon. Chairman of the Minority Committee, whether it was admitted that $100,000 had been squandered by the Post Office on one Contractor, and $12,000 on another, as stated by the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. GRUNDY supposed it was so stated, and that was the opinion of the majority. H. (Mr G.) had never made any calculation to see whether it was so, or not; large sums had been overpaid, but he thought the majority were under a mistake. Some contractors had received more than they were entitled to; and the minority had gone further than the majority on this point, having recommended reprisals, that the over payments should be deducted from the sums becoming due.

Mr. PORTER said, he hoped the Senator from New Hampshire was satisfied with the answer of the Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. HILL said, that, however pure might have been the motives of the Committee, it was not to be denied that they went into this examination with a predisposition to condemn the Department.

Mr. MANGUM called the Senator from New Hampshire to order, and proceeded to take down the words.

Mr. EWING then expressed a hope that the Senator from North Carolina would not proceed on the point of order. No one would feel hurt by any remark which could fall from the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. HILL said he thought he was not out of order. He conceived he had a right to state that, according to what he heard, partial evidence had been taken with an exparte view. It was said that this was only a one-sided case. Testimony had been taken in the dark—in secret; and the persons implicated had not had fair play in their examination, and the people of the U. States ought to know this, and say whether or not that was a proper proceeding.

Mr. MANGUM said that this was a very important matter, and was of more immediate interest to the people than any other that could come before Congress; and he was inclined to vote for the highest number, but he should be unwilling to do that unless the reports were accompanied by the documents. Every Senator there knew that the virulence and prejudice of parties would operate against a mere statement of facts, and they would obtain no credence were they not supported by the testimony on which they were founded. And what Department of the Government, he should like to know, was of such deep and vital interest to the community as that of the Post Office? It was only by sending the evidence abroad that facts were to be brought out, and light thrown on this subject. He should be unwilling to vote for an extraordinary number of copies, did he not know that they might be usefully distributed. That 3 or 4 only should be found in every County of each State, was not sufficient, he was sure. And it was not to be expected that the great mass of politicians who were contending for office would bring all these facts to the notice of the public in their addresses to them.

He had heard very little of the report read, but that portion of it which he did hear developed facts most disgraceful to that portion of the Government. Last spring the Senate had ordered 30,000 copies of the report on the Post Office to be printed, and it had tended more to awaken the People to the true condition of things than any thing which had occurred for the last ten years. He thought differently from the Senator from South Carolina, who insisted that "we were beaten." On the contrary he believed, that victory would yet be theirs, if they did their duty, and, with the help of God, he (Mr Mangum) meant to do it. To suppose that the people would not shortly perceive the corruption that was going on in this Government, was to insinuate that they were incapable of self-government. They were, however, unfortunately entranced—but they would ere long awaken from that profound sleep in which they were wrapped, and shake off that incubus that now pressed so heavily upon them. He would not admit that the people were unfit for free Government; he thought another campaign would show those who now looked to the succession in power, that the exposition now made of the present state of affairs, would produce a powerful result upon the People, and those who are now the successful party would then be beaten horse, foot, and dragoons. He trusted in God that he should do his duty. If he could turn but a pebble, it should be turned with a good heart, and a patriotic purpose.

He knew not specifically the character of the developments which were made in this report, but he understood they were more enormous even than those contained in the report made last summer. He should vote for the proposition of the gentleman from Massachusetts. And, when he (Mr. M.) had heard that every species of virulence had been resorted to out of doors, to throw discredit on the report, and calumniate the committee, he trusted his friend from Louisiana would consider the importance of the matter, and retract his opposition.

Mr. HILL repeated what he had before said, and added, that he had heard, out of doors, that all the examinations taken by the Committee had not been taken openly. It was not known when the meetings of the Committee from day to day were to be held.

Mr. CLAYTON. Doubtless there was no bell rung.

Mr. EWING said that it was sufficient to say, in answer to the charge made by the Senator from New Hampshire against the Committee, that it was untrue. The sittings of the Committee were not secret, nor was any of the testimony taken in secret; and he defied the Senator from New Hampshire to adduce any proof in support of his allegation.

The following remarks of Mr. Calhoun are particularly interesting:

Mr. CALHOUN observed, that the Senator from Alabama, having made some personal allusions to him, he felt bound to notice them, although not at all disposed to intrude upon the patience of the Senate.

The Senator had said that he (Mr. CALHOUN) was truly connected with party. Now, if by "party" the gentleman meant that he was enlisted in any political scheme, that he desired to promote the success of any party, or was anxious to see any particular man elevated to the Chief Magistracy, he did him great injustice. It was a long time since he (Mr. C.) had taken any active part in the political affairs of the country. The Senator need only to have looked back to his votes for the last eight years to have been satisfied that he (Mr. C.) had voluntarily put himself in the very small minority to which he belonged, and that he had done this to serve the gallant and patriotic State of South Carolina. Would the gentleman say that he did not step forward in defence of South Carolina, in the great and magnanimous stand which she took in defence of her rights? Now, he wished the Senator to understand him, that he had put himself in a minority of at least one to a hundred—that he incurred a degree of odium, voluntarily, knowingly, believing it to be his duty to do so, as there was no other means of arresting this course of Executive encroachment. He had made these sacrifices for his State, and his constituents had benefitted by his course; and yet the gentleman charged him with being actuated by party feeling. He was not. The situation in which he stood was of his own seeking, and from which no benefit could accrue to him or his. And he would ask, did the gentleman think him so humble an individual, that he would associate himself in any form distinct from his principles there or elsewhere? The Senator knew him too well—he knew better. If that was the gentleman's meaning of "party" he had done him (Mr. Calhoun) great injustice—an injustice which he could scarcely overlook. If the Senator meant by "party" that his (Mr. C's) lips were to be closed, sealed there, then he was wrong in doing so, although he might think the Chief Magistrate's conduct censurable. He denied that he was a party man.

He was in that Senate with reluctance. He came there from the State which gave him birth, though he certainly did not desire it, and had been elected to his seat almost unanimously. It was a burden to him because imposed upon him. The honorable Senator then declared, that so long as he saw corruption, he cared not what quarter it came from, he would expose it. This was a most extraordinary state of things to exist in a free country. Such an exposure was calculated to disgrace it to a great extent. His colleague and himself both entertained the opinion that this important subject ought to be brought most fully before the People, and in such a form as would put them in possession of the opinions of that body as to the character of the report. What was the condition of things as regarded political matters? There were some who lived entirely with, or stuck to one party, right or wrong, who supported those who acted with or against the constitution—for, or against the liberties of the country. It belonged (he meant not to be personal) to them to choose their party.

He had abandoned party voluntarily—freely; and he would tell every Senator, for he was constrained to speak of himself, and therefore he should speak boldly—he would not turn upon his heel for the administration of the affairs of this Government. He believed that such was the hold which corruption had obtained in this Government, that any man who should undertake to reform it would not be sustained.

He believed that a deep political disorder existed, not only in the Post Office, but in the Land, Indian, and other Departments of the Government, to a greater or less extent, and which were not to be cured by the Presidential election. He would say boldly, in his place there, that the time had arrived when reformation or revolution must go on.

He stood there as one of the representatives of the State of South Carolina, or rather as her delegate, for important objects, and so long as he continued to have the honor of a seat on that floor, he would do his duty. He believed the affairs of this country to be in a desperate condition, and that it behooved every man to lay aside party feeling, and with heart and soul exert himself to arrest the growing evils. If he had said any thing which appeared to be personal to the honorable Senator from Alabama, he begged him to accept his apology, as he had not intended the slightest disrespect to him.

The Rev. Obadiah B. Brown has resigned his Office of Chief Clerk, of the Post Office Department.

Is Mr. Brown to be made the "scape goat," to carry *all* the sins of the Post Office Department into the wilderness? If so, grievous indeed must be the load.

Alexandria Gazette.

The Senate spent some time yesterday on Executive business. We do not hear that any thing was acted upon definitively, except the nomination of John Fitch, to be Marshal for the District of Maryland; which, we learn, was rejected by 26 Nays 19 Yeas.

National Intelligencer.

It gives us pleasure to state that the bill appropriating five millions of dollars for indemnifying the claims of our merchants on the French Government (assumed by this Government) for spoliations committed prior to the 30th September, 1800, yesterday passed the Senate by a vote of twenty-five to twenty. We say it gives us pleasure, because the bill proposes to discharge a debt as just, in our opinion, as that debt for borrowed money which it has just extinguished.

National Intelligencer.

Our University.—No suspension of the Exercises of College will be occasioned by the death of Dr. Caldwell. Rev. E. Mitchell, senior Professor, has been appointed President of the Institution *pro tem.*

Ral. Reg.

Supreme Court.—Thomas L. Clingman, of Surry County, in this State, and A. W. Thompson, of Unionville, S. C. have been admitted to the practice of Law in the Superior Courts, and Henry B. S. Williams, of West Tennessee, and J. Hilliard, of Granville, in this State, to County Court practice.

A Laughable Adventure.—Not long since, a reverend clergyman in New Hampshire, (not Vermont, as a Concord paper has it) being apprehensive that the accumulated weight of snow upon the roof of his barn might do some damage, resolved to shovel it off. He therefore ascended it, but having first, for fear the snow might all slide off at once, himself with it, fastened to his waist one end of a rope, and giving the other to his wife, he went to work; but fearing still for his safety, "My dear," said he, "tie the rope round your waist." No sooner had she done this, than off went the snow, poor minister and all, and up went his wife. Thus on one side of the barn the astounded and confounded clergyman hung, and on the other side hung his wife, high and dry, in majesty sublime, dingling and dangling at the end of the rope. At that moment, however, a gentleman luckily passing by, delivered them from their perilous situation.

BALTIMORE, FEB. 2.

We learn from Captain Smith, at this port on Saturday from Montevideo, that a diabolical attempt had been made, in the first week of December, to blow up the U. S. schooner Enterprize, then lying in the harbor of Montevideo. It appears that a mulatto seaman belonging to the schooner, from some motive of malice or revenge, had contrived to deposite in the powder magazine coals of fire wrapped up in linen. They were, however, discovered and removed before any mischief was done, and the design of destroying vessel and crew frustrated.—The investigation which immediately succeeded the discovery showed that the crew of the Enterprise had all been at their proper stations except the mulatto in question, who was found in the boat alongside, where it was evident he had gone to be out of the reach of danger.

Commodore Renshaw was holding a court martial over the mulatto, who, it was supposed, would be executed.—*American.*

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

We are indebted to the *politeness of a friend* for a copy of last week's number of that *valuable* paper, "the Journal." If "Caustic" wishes his would-be witticisms to pass current, he had better select some other medium of communication, or it will be "labour lost." By the bye, his nauseous "*eviscerations*" had better have been dubbed "Jalap."

The man must be under *lunar* influence, to suppose we could possibly be witty upon such a subject as the papers of "Junius." As he holds up to us a fable for our instruction, so we, on our part, willing to be courteous, will read *our Critic* a couplet of rhyme:

"Some have at first for wits, then poets, pass'd,
Turn'd Critics next, and proved plain fools at last."

But we have no desire to pursue this subject. In the language of Uncle Toby, we say to him, "Go, poor fly," deposite thy excrements any where but under our noses. Indeed, if we were desirous of pulling him to pieces, we should refrain from other motives. We have somewhere read that the dissection of *insects* is a mere waste of time; *smoking* them is the only sure process of destruction—and that is our plan. Q.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Two boys, John and Robert, after receiving the use of the scourge, being asked, how many stripes each received, answered, that the cube root of the sum and difference, is equal to six. I demand the share of each.

SELECTED FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE LAND OF OUR BIRTH.

There is not a spot in the wide peopled earth
So dear to the heart as the land of our birth;
'Tis the home of our childhood; the beautiful spot
Which memory retains when all else is forgot.
May the blessings of God
Ever hallow the sod,
And its valleys and hills by our children be trod.

Can the language of strangers in accents unknown,
Send a thrill to our bosom like that of our own?
The face may be fair, and the smile may be bland,
But it breathes not the tones of our dear native land!
There's no spot on the earth
Like the land of our birth:
Where heroes keep guard o'er the alter and hearth.

How sweet is the language which taught us to blend
The dear name of parents, of husbands and friends;
Which taught us to lisp on our mother's soft breast,
The ballads she sung as she rocked us to rest.
May the blessings of God
Ever hallow the sod
And its valleys and hills by our children be trod.

Cape Fear Bank Stock.

ON WEDNESDAY, 14th MARCH, at the Cape Fear Bank in this town, will be sold to the highest bidder, 40 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear.

Terms at sale.

New Crop Molasses.

35 Hhds. prime bright retailing Molasses.
For sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.
Feb. 9, 1835. 23 tf.

Coffee and Sugar.

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 bbls. Sugar.
Just received, and for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.
Feb. 9, 1835. 23 tf.

Lost or Mislaid,

SOME time since, a POCKET BOOK, containing sundry Papers, among which was a Note For One Hundred and Eighty Dollars, made payable to the Subscriber, and signed by Norman McKinnon; witnessed by James H. Monk. I caution all persons against trading for said Note

A suitable reward will be paid for the delivery of the Pocket Book and contents.

ANDERSON CLEMENTS.
Fayetteville, Feb. 10 23 tf

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
For Internal Improvement in N. Carolina.

CLASS No. 4, draws 17th February, 1835, at Washington City, not one and a quarter Blanks to a Prize. CAPITALS. $12,000, $5,000, $4,000, $2,500; $2,000, 20 of $1,000, &c. &c.

Tickets at $4—Halves $2—Quarters $1.

YATES & McINTYRE, Managers.
JAMES SEAWELL, Agent.

☞Purchasers in the country will be furnished with the Drawings.

DRAWING

Of the Grand Consolidated Lottery, on the 3d of February, 1835, Class No. 3:

15, 60, 16, 32, 35, 48, 41, 24, 50, 14.

Prizes drawn, 14, 35, 50, a Prize of $1,000.
32, 35, 50, a Prize of $300.

Besides a number of $10, $20, $30, $50 and $100, in Quarters and Halves.—Holders of Prize Tickets will apply at the Fayetteville Office for payment. JAMES SEAWELL.

February 10, 1835. 23-1w.

Operations of the Mint.—We are indebted to Gen. *Barringer* for a copy of the annual Report from the Director of the Mint, which exhibits the following results: The Coinage effected during 1834, amounted to $7,588,425. The deposites of Gold, within the same period amounted to $4,389,000, of which about $898,000 were derived from the Gold Regions of the U. States. Annexed to the Report, is a Table, exhibiting the amount of Gold received from the Mines of the United States annually, from 1824, inclusive. The total amount received within that period, is $3,679,000; of which North Carolina alone contributed more than two millions. Georgia is next in amount, and then South Carolina. In 1824, North Carolina sent to the Mint only $5,000; in 1825, $17,000; in 1826, $20,000; in 1827, $21,000; in 1828, $46,000; in 1829, $154,000; in 1830, $204,000; in 1831, $294,000; in 1832, $458,000; in 1833, $475,000; in 1834, $380,000.—*Ral. Reg.*

It is said, in Washington, that, in consequence of an unjust and injurious expression made use of by the President concerning Mr. Poindexter, in relation to the late attempted outrage at the Capitol, Mr. Poindexter has addressed a letter to the President.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer is sorely distressed at the nomination of Judge White for the Presidency. He says "the Judge has pretensions," but asks whether he will suffer himself to be "used against General Jackson and *his Administration.*" We thought it had been as the *successor* of General Jackson, and not as his *opponent*, that the Judge was nominated. But the anxiety of the Editor may excuse some confusion of ideas. He draws an appalling picture for the contemplation of the Judge; says his nomination is a trick of the Nullifier—that it will throw the election into the House of Representatives—that some of the bitterest enemies of the Administration in Virginia will try to ride into Congress on the Judge's back, &c. &c. The Judge will be very obdurate if the alarming condition of the Enquirer do not move him, or very bold if he holds out against its implied threats.

Nat. Intelligencer.

Forthcoming work.—It will be seen, from the letter of our Washington correspondent, in Monday's Patriot, that a treat if no ordinary character is in store for the reading public—nothing less than a *Life of Martin Van Buren, By Col. David Crockett.* The colonel, though a literary man of great eminence and success, is yet, as the world very well knows, wholly unsophisticated.

Baltimore Patriot.

An act has been passed by the Legislature of Virginia, which provides for the subscription of half a million of dollars, by the State, to the James River and Kanawha improvement. This, says the Richmond Enquirer, realizes those brilliant hopes which have been so long cherished by some of the purest patriots of the State.—Nature has pointed out this communication between the James and the Ohio, as the best, the nearest, and cheapest route, which can be established between the Eastern and Western waters. We fervently believe, that the Legislature has at last spoken it into existence. It binds the State more firmly together.—It forms another most important link for binding the Union together."

Novel Examination.—The foot of the Chinese Lady was this morning examined, divested of its covering, by several eminent physicians of this city in company with some of their friends, by invitation of the conductors of the exhibition. They expressed themselves highly gratified, and for the satisfaction of the public as to the real size of the foot, without being shortened or tightened by bandages, were polite enough to leave the following document, with their signatures:

We, the undersigned, having inspected the foot of the Chinese Lady, Afong Moy, divested of its covering, find the dimensions to be as follow:—Length of foot from heel to the end of great toe, 4¾ inches; from the heel to the end of the small toe, 2¼ inches; round the ancle, 6 6-10 inches; and also certify that the model exhibited to us by the proprietor is a good representation of the general appearance of the real foot.

R. Harlan,	W. W. Ruschenbergir,
J. Randolph,	W. E. Horner,
G. Emerson,	Joseph Peace,
M. Morgan,	John Bell.

Philadelphia, January 27, 1835.

An Invention.—The New York Transcript says:—"That enterprising and successful young æronaut, Mr. Mills, is in this city, and, we are happy to say, purposes, ere long, to make an ascension with his newly-invented conical balloon. We yesterday inspected the successful results of a numerous series of experiments relative to the manufacture of balloons with wings or sails, so as to make them capable of being navigated through the fields of air; and we speak advisedly when we say, that Mr. Mills's achievements in this respect are truly astonishing, and we doubt not that he will soon be able to exhibit to the wonder-loving folks of this good city of Gotham the Eureka of modern philosophy—a balloon directed in the air at the will of the æronaut."

The Albany D. Advertiser, gives the following account of Mr. Van Buren.

He has been for and against the Democratic party. For and against the War. For and against Mr. Madison. For and against Mr. Clinton. For and against the Federalists. For and against the Bank. For and against the Tariff. And neither for nor against it. For and against strict construction of the Constitution. For and against Mr. Adams. For and against Mr. Jackson. For himself, and against every body else who stands in his way.

To render good for evil is God-like; to render good for good is man-like; to render evil for evil is beast-like, to render evil for good is devil-like.

He is over-wise that goes out of God's way to escape a cross.

MARRIED,

In Richmond County, on the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mastin D. Crawford, Mr. JAMES D. PEMBERTON to Miss CHARLOTTE J. STANBACK, youngest daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Stanback.

In Duplin County, on the 3d February, by the Rev'd Mr. McIver, Doctor D. GILLESPIE, to Miss LUCY JANE PEARSALL

DIED,

In this County, on Thursday last, after four hours illness, Mrs. ISABELLA BEATTY, consort of Mr Henry B. Beatty, and eldest daughter of Jonathan Evans, Esq

In Montgomery county, on the 18th instant, Colonel JOHN CRUMP.

In Montgomery county, on the 10th inst., the Rev. JOHN HANCOCK, of the Methodist Church.

In Stokes county, on the 14th inst., Mr. JOSEPH McPHERSON, aged 86 years.

In Raleigh, on Wednesday night last, after a lingering illness, which she bore with almost unexampled patience, Mrs. MARY McKINNIE FREEMAN, consort of Edmund B. Freeman, Esq.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 60 a 70. Do. apple, 50 a 60. Bacon, 8¾ a 10. Beeswax 18 a 19. Coffee 12½ a 14. Cotton 14¾ a 15. Corn 60 a 65. Flaxseed, $1 50 a 1 60. Flour, 5 a 5 50. Feathers 33 a 35. Iron 4 a 4¼. Molasses 28 a 30. Nails, cut, 6 a 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 a 10; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 17. Salt 60. Wheat, 90 a 81. Whiskey 36 a 40. Tobacco, (leaf) 5 a 5¼. Wool 16 a 20. Cotton Bagging 25 a 30 cts. Bale Rope 10 a 11.

SALES AT AUCTION.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c. &c.

THE Subscribers will sell at their Auction store, this afternoon at half past 3 o'clock, a general assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES.

Consisting of Brogans, Pumps, Walking shoes, Ladies Prunella shoes.

Also, a large assortment of

Hats, Whips, Caps, &c. &c.

Terms at sale.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO., Auct'rs.
February 10, 1835.

Sales at Auction.

READY MADE CLOTHES.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, THE 12th INSTANT, at early Candle-Light, will be sold at our Auction Store, a handsome assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHES,

Consisting in part of

Blue, black and fancy colo'd Frock & Dress Coats, Blue, black and fancy colo'd Pantaloons, Silk, Satin, Valentia, and Marsellles Vests.—*Also*, Hair Camlet, and Plaid Cloaks.—*Also*, Stocks, Suspenders, &c &c. &c.

The above Articles will be ready for examination the day previous to the sale.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO, *Auct'rs.*
February 10, 1835. 1w.

COFFEE, MOLASSES, &c.

110 Bags prime green COFFEE,
20 do. white do,
20 hhds bright retailing MOLASSES,
100 boxes Candles,
500 bushels Seed Oats,
200 do. Irish Potatoes,
40 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel,
15 do. No. 1 Mullett,
2 casks fresh best Rice, for sale by
J. G. & J. H. COOK.
Fayetteville, February 10, 1835. 23 4t.

TO HIRE,

EIGHT OR TEN Negro Men will be hired out for a few weeks, either by the week or month. Apply to
WM. L. MILLER.
February 9, 1834 23 2w

NEW BOOKS.

ROOKWOOD, a Novel; Tyleey Hall; Young Muscovite; Guy Rivers; Last days of Pompeii; Jacob Faithful; Cruise of the Midge; Gutzlaff's China; Mrs. Jamieson's Sketches; Mrs. Jamieson's Beauties; Mrs. Sigourney's Poems; Bulwer's France; Sybil's Leaves; Eberle's Practice and Therepeutics; Minor Surgery; Boisseau on Fever; Village Sermons; Burder's Works; Life of Christ; Christian Lyre; Miss Gil Harmony; Smith and Little's Music; Robertson's Historical Works; Russell's Modern Europe; American Almanac; Mason's Farrier; Upham's Intellectual Philosophy; Lady's Miniature Lexicon; Brown's Catechism, Whately's Rhetoric; Boxes Paints; Ruled Cap and Letter Paper; &c. &c. Just received by
Feb. 9, 1834 E. J. HALE.

Wanted to Purchase.

A smart, sensible Servant GIRL, aged about 12 or 14, suitable for a Nurse, (to remain in the vicinity of Fayetteville,) for which the highest cash price will be paid. Inquire at this Office.
February 7th, 1835. 23tf

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber wishes to engage in business in this Village, "for some Merchant of Fayetteville, who might be willing to extend their Mercantile transactions." The trade of this Village is rapidly increasing, and he thinks he could offer inducements that would be acceptable to any one that might have such an idea—satisfactory reference will be given to any one wishing it. All letters, postage paid, addressed to the Subscriber will meet with attention. THOS. A. NORMENT.
Lumberton, N. C. Feb. 7, 1835. 23.1w

TAKEN UP,

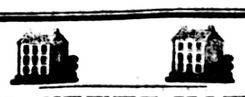
AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 6th inst. a negro man named JOE, together with his wife KISSEY, and infant male Child. They say they belong to Patrick Cromwell, and ran away from him, when near Fayetteville, whilst on their way to Alabama. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be delt with as the laws direct.

FRED'K. MOORE, Jailer.
Fayetteville, Feb. 9, 1835. 23-tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to remove to the West, hereby requests all persons indebted to him, to make immediate payment, otherwise their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. And all persons having claims against him will please to bring them forward for payment.

JOHN HOLLINGSWORTH.
Cumberland County, Feb. 7, 1835. 23 6t

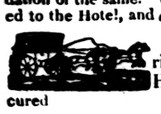


LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured

J. W COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 4tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr. C. T Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C* 96-tf.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J HALE.

April 1. 78tf

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public. AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22. 1834. 86-tf.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber will keep a good supply of all kinds of LUMBER constantly on hand.

MICHAEL McGARY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 14. 1834. 6tf

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street.

November 1, 1834. 9tf

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J HALE.

August 12, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Wine and Pork.

5 CASKS MALAGA WINE,
5 do Lisbon do,
10 barrels prime New York PORK,
For sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

November 11, 1834. 10 tf.

25,000 Choice Havanna Segars

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7-tf.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville N. Carolina.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elavated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

I WOULD take a few BOARDERS.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, October, 1834. 8tf.

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf and Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834. 70 tf.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOOD & HARD-WARE Establishment,

Foot of Haymount, Fayetteville, No. Ca.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RECEIVING

200 PACKAGES,

WHICH COMPRISES THEIR FALL SUPPLIES OF

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

Hardware & Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Mens' & Women's fine and coarse Shoes,
Children and Misses ditto,
Shoe Bindings,
Hatter's Trimmings,
Saddlery of all descriptions,
Foolscap & Letter Paper,
Men's black and drab fur Hats,
Fur Caps,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c. &c.

Which makes their stock extensive, and very general, to which they would solicit the attention of Country Merchants, as no pains has been spared to make it worthy their interest.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7-tf.

JOSEPH HOSTLER,

(BARBER,)

Lafayette Hotel, Fayetteville, N. C.,

HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with a full supply of

Fancy and Seasonable Articles

In his line, which he offers for sale at the lowest Cash prices. They consist of the following articles, viz:—

Gentlemen's Stocks, (superior and common)
Do. Collars and Bosoms, new style,
Do. and *LADIES'* **WIGS**, *very handsome*,
Do. Ladies' Curls, do. do.
Dressing Combs and Hair Brushes,
Cloth and Tooth do.
Razor and Razor Strops, of a good quality,
Gentlemen's Suspenders
Music Boxes and Organs; something very new,
Cologne, Lavender, Orange, and Florida Waters,
Windsor, Musk, Cream and Almond Soaps,
Liquid Soap, for shaving, (3 drops sufficient,)
Spanish Cigars, best brown,
Studs, for shirt Bosoms,
Playing Cards, of all qualities,
Pomatum and Essence of Burgamot,
Hair Powder and Corn Plaster, with a variety of other articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.

October 15, 1834. 6tf

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1¼ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.
For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834 8tf.

30 BAGS PRIME GREEN RIO COFFEE,
6 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 boxes 8 x 10 Window Glass,
•5 boxes Young Hyson Tea,
50 bags Shot,
30 boxes fresh Raisins,
Just received and for sale by

HENRY HORN.

December 15, 1834. 15tf

FEMALE SCHOOL.

AT a meeting of the patrons of the FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE CLASSICAL SCHOOL, the following gentlemen were elected to fill the offices for the ensuing year.—The Rev'd JARVIS B BUXTON, President; CHARLES P MALLETT, LOUIS D HENRY, JOHN H. HALL, THOMAS C. BLAKE, CHARLES T. HAIGH, JOHN W WRIGHT, Trustees

The Trustees respectfully give notice that they have succeeded in securing the services of Mrs Eliza Unthank as Directress of this Institution, and those of Mr E. Tripp as teacher in the higher departments of study. The well known reputation of this lady and gentlemen, gives security that the object of the Board will be met, which is to furnish to a limited number of Females the best privileges of Education. The school will be divided into two departments, for admission into which, application may be made to Mr. Thomas C Blake, the Treasurer of the Board.

Fayetteville, January 19, 1835 20-ft

Negroes wanted.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to purchase three or four Negro Boys, from 14 to 18 years of age. For information, apply at THIS OFFICE

January 12, 1835. 49tf.

JACKSON HOTEL,

LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS. H. MASSEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12-tf.

Silks, Cassimeres, &c.

JUST received by the latest arrivals, a fresh supply of

Blue, grey, drab & Lavender colored Cassimeres,
Do do do do Sattinetts,
Levantine and Sarsnet Silks,
Gros de Swiss, Gros de Rivas, do and black Gros de Naps,
India Satins and Italian Lustrings,
French Crapes and Black Sinchews,
Superior blue and black Silk Velvet Vesting,
Do black Satin and Silk do,
Fine and common Bombazines,
Superior Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Do Bombazine and Velvet Stocks,
Do black and scarlet Merino 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 10-4 Scarfs, Shawls and Hd'kfs, price $2 to $20,
Real Shell Tuck and Side Combs, ass'td sizes,
150 Tuscan and Leghorn Hats, very low price,
Goat Hair Camlet. Band Boxes,
Best Italian sewing and patent Thread.

Also, on hand,

Gentlemen's drab and steel mixt Over Coats and Camlet Cloaks, of fashionable make and good quality,
Ladies' Merino do do.

E. B. DRAKE.

Market Square.

Fayetteville, Nov. 17, 1834 11tf

SALT, COFFEE, &c.

200 LARGE SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
5 do. Blown do,
400 Bushels Rock ALUM do.
10 Barrels Prime Green COFFEE,
20 Bags do. do. do.
5 do. Old Java do. for family use,
21 Spanish Hides,
10 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.
Just received and for sale by

JOHN MUNN.

Hay Street.

Nov. 17, 1834. 11tf

NEW STORE AND CHEAP GOODS.

WINSHIP S. POE,

Person street, nearly opposite the new Cape Fear Bank,

Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has just received and is now opening, a new and splendid assortment of

Dry Goods.

As it would occupy every portion of the newspaper sheet to enumerate the different articles of which his assortment is composed, he will be content to enumerate a few, and invite the citizen, the farmer, mechanic and stranger, to call and they may see (for seeing is the naked truth) an assortment as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest;—among which are the following:

Broadcloths and Sattinetts,
Red and white Flannel,
Bleached and unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Apron Checks,
3-4 and 6-4 English and French Merino,
Circassians, Goats Hair Camlet,
Black Bombazines and Bombazetts,
Valencia Vestings, fine and common,
Dark and fancy colored French, English and American Calicoes,
Colored Cambrics,
Cross barred, Jaconet, Figured, Swiss, Plain and Book Muslins,
Irish Linens, fine and super,
Colored and purple Gros de Naps,
Gros de Swiss,
BB Marcelina, BB Poult de Soil,
Italian Lustrings,
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews,
Super black and colored Florence Silks,
Black Satin, Silk and Cotton Velvet,
Black, pink and white Crapes,
Children's Chale Handkerchiefs,
Crape, Hernan, Cassimere & Paris fancy do,
Merino Shawls and Scarfs,
Thibbett and Prussian do,
Black Silk Cravats,
Silk Hose and assorted silk Braids,
Stocks, Collars and Bosoms,
Elastic Suspenders, colored Satin and Gauze Ribbons, new style, wide and narrow,
Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs,
3-4 and 6-4 Bobinet,
Bobinet and Grecian Quilting,
Cotton and thread Edgings,
Cotton Laces, long lawn,
Linen Cambric, Gloves, Hosiery, Cloaks, &c.

Together with a general assortment of

Hats and Caps,

BOOTS and SHOES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

of all descriptions. Also, a large assortment of

Crockery, China and Glass Ware.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN, call and you can be shown almost any imaginable article in our line, of every variety of color, style, pattern, quality, price and material, whether for comfort, convenience or ornament.

November 17, 1834. 11tf.

To Owners of Slaves.

A PLANTER from the South wishes to buy, for *his own exclusive service*, from 30 to 100 slaves, in families. He would prefer purchasing from one or more large slave holders, who might be disposed to sell out their entire stock, at the following rates, viz: *one third Cash*, and the balance in *one, two or three* instalments, negotiable paper or acceptances in New Orleans or New York to be given, and the security in all respects, ample and satisfactory. He will be prepared to treat for such a purchase, in all the months of January or February; and will receive the Negroes when the contract is made, or in the Summer or Fall, at the option of the vendor.

Letters, (post paid,) with description of the Negroes, may be addressed to his agent.

H. P. CAVENDISH.

Richmond, Va. Jan. 17. 20-6w.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

New Store AND NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by E. B. Drake, Esq. in the Brick Row, South side Hay Street, foot of Hay Mount, 4 doors West of Messrs. Nott & Starr's corner, and directly opposite Messrs. Hall & Johnson, where he is now receiving and offers for sale at reduced prices, for *CASH* or *COUNTRY PRODUCE*—

1800 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
8000 lbs. Rio Coffee, (prime strong scent,)
1500 lbs. prime green do,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St. Croix do, (a superior article,)
20 bbls. N. O. & Wh't Havana do,
12 tons Swedes & Eng. Iron, ass'rt.
German and Cast Steel,
American and English Blistered do,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
15 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
300 lbs. Bar Lead,
500 do Cotton Yarn, from 5 to 12,
25 bags Shot, assorted,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
75 sides Sole Leather,
15 do Harness do,
5 bbls. Tanner's Oil, (Liver straits,)
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices, Anvils and Hammers, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Tea, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Best Flotant Indigo, Madder and Copperas, (very green,) White Lead in Oil, Putty and Window Glass 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon Boxes, Shovels and Spades, Cross, Cut and Hand Saws, together with all other articles which constitute a well assorted stock of Goods, suited to a general bartering business, in which he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. He would therefore solicit all persons trading to this place to call and test the fact. C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—The Farmers' and Planters' large ALMANAC for the year 1835, nicely trimmed. C J O.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1834. $3-*tf* $

Notice.

ISHAM BLAKE, Jr. having made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber of his Stock of Goods, Furniture and other property, together with sundry Notes and accounts, for the benefit of his Creditors, as therein specified: Notice is hereby given to those persons indebted to the said Isham Blake, Jr. to come forward and pay the same to

EDW'D W. WILLKINGS, Trustee.

Sept. 1, 1834. 900-tf.

LIME.

22 Casks Thomaston LIME,
For sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

September 30, 1834.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.

September 15, 1834. 2tf.

Commission Business will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

Grocery & Commission Store.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale for approved Notes at three months,

77 HHDS. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
45 do. prime Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
120 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
15 do Ginger, Pepper and Spice,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
10 crates assorted Crockery.
17 do loaf Sugar,
5 do Salts,
8 kegs of bar Lead,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where*.

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

Copartnership Formed.

THE Subscribers have this day associated themselves together in this place, under the firm of

LaCOSTE & McKAY,

For the purpose of transacting a *Wholesale and Retail Business* in all the *Staple* and *Leading* articles adapted to this market.

It being our intention to sell exclusively for *Cash* or negociable paper at 60 or 90 days, we are determined to sell GOODS *as low* as they can be bought in any country town in South or North Carolina.

AUG'S P. LaCOSTE,
DONALD L. McKAY.

Cheraw, S C, Jan. 1, 1835. 21-4t.

SELLING OFF.

THE Subscribers, with a view of commencing the ensuing season with an entire *New Stock of Goods*, offer their present *Large and Valuable Stock* at very *reduced rates*, at *wholesale* or *retail*.—Country Merchants, Planters and others, wishing to lay in supplies, will do well to call and examine for themselves.

LaCOSTE & McKAY.

Cheraw, Jan. 30, 1835. 21 4t.

UNIVERSITY HOTEL.

CHAPEL HILL.

THE Subscriber informs the Public that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT at Chapel Hill, the scite of the University of N. C. He has taken the Buildings and lots immediately opposite Mr. Watts' Hotel, and has erected large and commodious Stables, which will be attended by a faithful Ostler, and plentifully supplied with Provender.

He hopes that the *travelling* public will give him a call, and assures them that every exertion will be made by him to please, as well as to *accommodate*.

I. C. PATRIDGE.

State of North Carolina.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1834.

Rebecca Ann Smith vs. Richard Smith. } Petition for Divorce.

ON motion, ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for three months, for the defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte

A true copy from the Minutes.

12- ABSALOM POWELL, C. S C.

Taken up,

AND Committed to the Jail of Cumberland County on the 12th instant, a negro boy about 15 years of age named Lewis, who says he belongs to the wife of Maurice Waddill of Moore County, said boy was heretofore apprehended and committed as a runaway to this Jail where he remained about 12 months, and from which he broke custody, and has continued since a runaway. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him out of custody, or he will be sold according to Law.

FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailor.*

December 13, 1834. 15-tf.

Just received and for sale,

IN addition to my former stock, one hundred casks of Thomastown LIME, all fresh and unslacked; also a few casks of best calcined PLASTER PARIS, low for cash only.

N B. I will keep constantly on hand, a large supply of the above articles at all times. All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

December 17, 1835 20tf.

Take Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that we, the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have nominated, constituted, and appointed James Hart and A. W. Horton, Esquires, our true and lawful Attorneys for us, and in our names, to receive all moneys due said Company, and grant discharges for the same, and to pay all moneys due by said Company. All persons having claims will please present them at as early an opportunity as possible, to those gentlemen.

BENJ'N RUSH,
JOHN CRUSOE.

January 9, 1835. 19tf.

Sheriff's Sales for Taxes.

ON the first Monday in March next, I will sell the following LANDS, or so much thereof as will satisfy the County, Jury, Poor and State Taxes for the year 1833 and costs.

	Taxes.
1 lot Campbellton listed by Louis D. Henry for John G. Coster, val. $100,	38
1 do south side of Hay street, val. $100,	38
25 acres joins Mrs. Gee, listed by Elizabeth Huzza, val. $40,	15
1 lot Ann street, listed by Elizabeth Hogg, val. $100,	38
1 do near Arsenal, do by do do, do $50,	19
1 do Cool Spring street, do by Isaac Jackson, val $300,	$1 14
1 do North street, do by James Kervin, val. $200,	76
200 acres Sandy Creek, do by Shepherd Seawell, $75 with 2 polls,	$1 69
1 lot on Green street, by James Smith, val. $350,	$1 71
1 do opposite Thomas C. Blake, by Sarah West, val. $100,	38
The following is unlisted:	
1 lot opposite Jail, Grove street, as the property of Sarah Alves, val. $100,	38
1 do Hillsborough street, by Zachariah Artis, $75 and 2 polls,	$1 69
1 do Wilmington Road, by Kedar Bryant, val. $200,	76
1 do Green street, joins Mrs. Bowen, by Francis Bowen, val. $400,	$1 52
100 acres east side of Cape Fear, by Daniel Burnet, $100,	38
1 lot south side of Hay street, joins Ingram, as the property of Jesse Birdsall, val. $200,	76
1 do Maiden Lane, as the property of the heirs of Council, val. $200,	76
2 do west side of North street, as the property of Alice Hacket, val. $250,	95
1 do Ann street, do do do of Ann Jenkins, val. $150,	57
1 do Green street, do do do of Edw'd Jones, val. $200,	76
1 do Moore street, do do do of James Kennedy, $100 and 1 poll,	$1 08
3 do on do do and elsewhere, do do do of Samuel Maxwell, val. $400,	$1 50
2 do Hay Mount, do do of William Nichols, val. $600,	$2 28
1 do joins Kyle's and Seawell's residence, as the property of Hannah Williams and 1 poll,	1 08
2 do on both sides of North street, as the property of Dyer and Love, val. $50,	19

JOHN McLEAN, *Sheriff.*

January 19, 1835. 20-ts

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

October 7, 1833

Blanks for sale at the Book Store.

Cape Fear Bank Stock wanted.

THE usual price will be paid in cash for Cape Fear Bank Stock. For information, apply at THIS OFFICE

January 12, 1835. 19-

Coffee, Cheese, Lime & Ha

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

50 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 boxes CHEESE,
10 casks ditto,
40 casks Thomastown Lime,
50 bales superior Northern Hay,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas in 2lb. Ca
Chocolate, &c.

—*IN STORE*—

500 bushels CORN,
20 barrels fine and superfine FLOUR,
Salt, Iron, Sugar and Molasses,
Nails, &c. &c.

JOHN MUN

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY

32,000 lbs. prime green Rio Cof
50 hhds. St Croix, Porto
and New Orleans SU
6,000 bushels Liverpool SALT,
300 sacks do. do.
30 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
3,000 lbs. Caststeel, German, Crawly, English
American Steel,
Hoop and sheet Iron,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted,
1,500 lbs. loaf and lump Sugar,
200 sides best Spanish sole Leather,
60 pieces heavy Dundee Bagging,
60 coils best Bale Rope,
3,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 15,
75 kegs FFF Dupont's & Orange Gunpow
100 bags drop and buck Shot, assorted,
1,500 lbs. bar Lead,
350 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
8 bbls Copperas,
6 boxes pine apple Cheese,
4 ditto Chocolate,
40 boxes bunch Raisins,
8 dozen Collins & Co's Axes,
1,000 pieces Castings,
200 sets wagon Boxes,
200 pair heavy wrought iron Trace Chains,
Anvils, Vices, Smith's Hammers & bellows P
12 doz. bottles Ink,
30 kegs German and American White Le
oil,
12 tons Plaster Paris,
200 pair thick Negro Shoes,
10 hhds. Molasses,
Shovels and Spades, long and short handle
Waffle and Wafer Irons, Sad Irons, Curry Co
Wagon Bells, Spanish Segars, Pepper, Allsp
and Ginger, Spanish Brown, Saltpetre, Wi
Glass and Putty, Pearl Ash, Scythe Blades &
ting Knives, Lime Juice, Lemon Sirup, Swe
Writing and Wrapping Paper, Caststeel Gr
Hoes, Cow Bells, Bed Cords, Plough Lines
vels and Tongs, Chewing Tobacco, Mill and
Saws, Collar Cords, best Halter Chains, C
Mills, together with a number of other article
numerous to mention; all of which will be
wholesale or retail for Cash or Country Pro
Country Merchants and purchasers in general
invited to call and examine the above stock b
they make their purchases.

HENRY HOR

☞N. B.—Factorage and Commis
Business will meet with prompt attention.

H. E

September 23, 1834. 3tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings
other Property in this place and in the vicin
at a reasonable rate of per centage, with the
gusta Fire Insurance Company, on applicat
writing, to the Agents in this town. Applicat
(postage paid in all cases,) must contain a
description of the property to be insured.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents
Fayetteville, North Caro

October 23, 1834. 8tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase
40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under
nor over thirty years of age, for which the
cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

NOTICE.

LEVERETT R. BRADLEY, having, on
15th instant, made and executed a Dee
Trust to the Subscriber, of his Stock of Go
with other property, with sundry notes, f
benefit of his creditors, as therein specified,
is hereby given, to those persons indebted
said Leverett R. Bradley, to come forward and
the same to AMOS KIMBALL, Trustee

October 20, 1834.

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner and Grocer.

HAS just received a Fresh and General
of the following Articles, viz.

Soft Shell Almonds,
Palm Nuts,
English Walnuts,
Filberts,
Prunes,
Bunch Raisins,
Currants,
Rock and Rose Candies,
Hoarhound & Ginger do,
Lemon & Peppermint do
Barley, Sugar & Cinnamon do,
Liquorice Ball,
Sugar Almonds,
Peppermint Drops,
Lozenges,
Large and small Sugar Plums,
Colored & white Scotch Caraway,
Cinnamon Comfits,
Perfect Love, Noyeau & Peppermint Cordials,
Madeira & Port Wines,
Cogniac Brandy and Jamaica Rum,
Holland Gin,
Lime Juice and Essence of Peppermint,
Rose and Cologne Wa
Oil Lemon,
Oil Peppermint,
Oil Cinnamon,
Butter Crackers,
Jamison's Water do
Mustard and Salt Pe
Pepper and Alspice,
Mace and Cloves,
Cassia and Nutmegs
Indigo and Alum,
Race & Ground Ging
Scotch Barley,
Loaf Sugar & Tea, as
Coffee & Brown Sug
Cheese,
Hair Powders,
Seidlitz & Soda Pow
Rose and Transpa
Soaps,
Common do.
Superior Spanish Cig
Lorillard Snuff,
Scotch do.
Superior Maccobo
Glauber & Epsom S
Bateman's Drops,
Cream Tartar,
Camphor & British O

A General Assortment of

TOYS.

Country Merchants and others wishing to p
chase Confectionaries, whether by Wholesa
retail, will find it to their advantage to call.
Assortment on hand is large and extensive,
consists of all the Articles usually kept in his
Wholesale price of Candies is 30 cents per
Retail 40 cents.

December 1*st*, 1834. 13tf

GALES'S

ALMANACK,

For 1835,

for sale by E. J. HALE